UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 140

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Igor V. GOUMENNY (Ukraine)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 20 September 1996, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 23rd, 27th, 31st, 33rd and 47th meetings, on 7, 13, 21 and 27 November and 18 December 1996. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/51/SR.23, 27, 31, 33 and 47).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.5/51/L.34

3. At the 47th meeting, on 18 December, the representative of Belgium introduced a draft resolution, entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations" (A/C.5/51/L.34), submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote (see para. 7).

5. Statements were made by the representatives of Nepal, Slovakia, Australia, the United States of America, Zambia, the Czech Republic, Canada and New Zealand (A/C.5/51/SR.47).

6. The Controller then made a statement, as did the representative of India (see A/C.5/51/SR.47).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

7. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 43/232 of 1 March 1989, 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995 and 49/249 B of 14 September 1995 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993 and 50/451 B of 23 December 1995 concerning the composition of groups for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations,

Recalling also its resolution 46/206 of 20 December 1991, in particular paragraph 6 thereof, in which it endorsed the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Zambia, among others, in the list of least developed countries,

Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of peacekeeping expenses, that, from 1 January 1997, Zambia should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of its resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to the financing of peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/19 B of 23 December 1994 and its decision 50/471 A of 23 December 1995 and subsequent resolutions to be adopted by the Assembly concerning future scales of assessment.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 43/232 of 1 March 1989, 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995 and 49/249 B of 14 September 1995 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993 and 50/451 B of 23 December 1995 concerning the composition of groups for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations,

Recalling also its resolution 48/223 A of 23 December 1993, in which it set the rate of assessment for the regular budget for the Czech Republic,

1. Welcomes the readiness of the Czech Republic to be placed in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232 from 1 January 1997;

2. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of peacekeeping expenses, that, from 1 January 1997, the Czech Republic shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to the financing of peacekeeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/19 B of 23 December 1994 and its decision 50/471 A of 23 December 1995 and subsequent resolutions to be adopted by the Assembly concerning future scales of assessments;

3. Decides also, as an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of peacekeeping expenses, that, for the period from its admission on 19 January 1993 to 31 December 1996, the Czech Republic shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to the financing of peacekeeping operations for this period shall be calculated in accordance with the scales of assessments approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991, 48/223 A and 49/19 B and its decisions 47/456 of 23 December 1992 and 50/471 A;

4. Recalls that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 48/223 A, for the year of its admission, the Czech Republic shall contribute at the rate of one twelfth of its rate of assessment for each full month of membership; its contribution in the case of appropriations or apportionments approved by the General Assembly for the financing of peacekeeping operations shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

5. Decides that, notwithstanding the provisions of General Assembly resolution 48/223 A, the 1993 assessments of the Czech Republic for peacekeeping operations shall be credited to Member States included in the groups set out in paragraphs 3 (b), (c) and (d) of Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent resolutions, and that the relative shares for 1993 shall be calculated on the same basis as set out in paragraph 6 below;

6. Decides also that the contributions of the Czech Republic for the financing of peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1996 shall be credited to Member States in proportion to their effective rates of assessment for the financing of peacekeeping operations during the period, subject to the following:

(a) Member States included in the groups set out in paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent resolutions, shall be credited with the full amount by which their aggregate contributions for the financing of peacekeeping operations during the period in question exceeded the aggregate level that would have applied had the Czech Republic been included in one of the groups of Member States set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent resolutions;

(b) The full balance of the contributions of the Czech Republic for the financing of peacekeeping operations for the period in question, after provision for crediting Member States pursuant to paragraph 6 (a) above, shall be credited to Member States included in the group set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent resolutions.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973, 43/232 of 1 March 1989, 44/192 B of 21 December 1989, 45/269 of 27 August 1991, 46/198 A of 20 December 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 49/249 A of 20 July 1995 and 49/249 B of 14 September 1995 and its decisions 48/472 A of 23 December 1993 and 50/451 B of 23 December 1995 concerning the composition of groups for the apportionment of peacekeeping appropriations,

Recalling also its resolution 48/223 A of 23 December 1993, in which it set the rate of assessment for the regular budget for Slovakia,

1. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of peacekeeping expenses, that, for the period from its admission on 19 January 1993 to 31 December 1996, Slovakia shall be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of its resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to the financing of peacekeeping operations for this period shall be calculated in accordance with the scales of assessments approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 46/221 A of 20 December 1991, 48/223 A and 49/19 B of 23 December 1994 and decisions 47/456 of 23 December 1992 and 50/471 A of 23 December 1995;

2. Recalls that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 48/223 A, for the year of its admission, Slovakia shall contribute at the rate of one twelfth of its rate of assessment for each full month of membership; its contribution in the case of appropriations or apportionments approved by the General Assembly for the financing of peacekeeping operations shall be calculated in proportion to the calendar year;

3. Decides that, notwithstanding the provisions of General Assembly resolution 48/223 A, the 1993 assessments of Slovakia for peacekeeping operations shall be credited to Member States included in the groups set out in paragraphs 3 (b), (c) and (d) of Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent resolutions, and that the relative shares for 1993 shall be calculated on the same basis as set out in paragraph 4 below;

4. Decides also that the contributions of Slovakia for the financing of peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 January 1994 to 31 December 1996 shall be credited to Member States in proportion to their effective rates of assessment for the financing of peacekeeping operations during the period, subject to the following:

(a) Member States included in the groups set out in paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) of General Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent

resolutions, shall be credited with the full amount by which their aggregate contributions for the financing of peacekeeping operations during the period in question exceeded the aggregate level that would have applied had Slovakia been included in one of the groups of Member States set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent resolutions;

(b) The full balance of the contributions of Slovakia for the financing of peacekeeping operations for the period in question, after provision for crediting Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) above, shall be credited to Member States included in the group set out in paragraph 3 (b) of General Assembly resolution 43/232, as adjusted by subsequent resolutions.

D

The General Assembly

Decides to continue its consideration of the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations" at its resumed fifty-first session.

UNITED
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General Assembly
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 13 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 4 December 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 12 December 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 November 1996 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations which contains allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic" (A/51/687-S/1996/963).

I would like to recall that previous similar allegations regarding so-called "airspace violations" were rejected in toto in my successive communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 22 October 1996 (A/51/551-S/1996/873). Since the present Greek Cypriot charges are no different or more credible than the ones previously made, they do not merit a detailed reply. I wish to reiterate briefly, however, that flights within the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State over which the usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the South has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever.

The aim of the Greek Cypriot administration in making these allegations is, as I have repeatedly pointed out before, to uphold the myth that it has sovereignty over the whole island and to provide a smokescreen for its intensive militarization campaign, coupled with its rejection of direct negotiations. As part of the implementation of the so-called "joint defence doctrine" with Greece, the Greek Cypriot side has recently stepped up its policy of escalation. Referring to the recent visit to South Cyprus by the Greek Defence Minister, Mr. Akis Tsohatzopoulos, the Greek Cypriot daily, Fileleftheros, of 23 November 1996 reported that "net decisions have been taken for the extension of the joint defence doctrine". Subsequent reports in the Greek Cypriot press and the joint press conference held by Greece's Defence Minister and his Greek Cypriot counterpart, Costas Iliades, on 24 November have revealed that among these "net decisions" are the following:

(a) The Greek Cypriot rearmament programme for the period from 1997 to 2001 will amount to a staggering 1.25 billion Cyprus pounds (1 Cyprus pound equals approximately 2.2 United States dollars);

(b) The Greek Cypriot administration will purchase S-300 long-range missiles. The procurement of CSS-6 and CSS-7 medium-range missiles is also envisaged;

(c) Greek Defence Minister Tsohatzopoulos has pledged that in 1997 Greece will establish, using refuelling and AWACS planes, an "aerial bridge" between Crete and South Cyprus. According to Tsohatzopoulos, this will become possible next year, upon the completion of the airbase being constructed for the Greek Air Force in Paphos, South Cyprus;

(d) With the support of Greece, the present air unit of the Greek Cypriot National Guard will be upgraded to the level of a fully equipped air force. The

Greek Cypriot arsenal will include attack helicopters, Mirage 2000 and Tornado warplanes, as well as Mirage F1 pilot training planes.

Furthermore, the Greek Cypriot daily, Filelefttheros, of 3 December 1996 reports that the Greek Cypriot administration will be purchasing 40 new T-80 tanks and that an additional 1,500 professional soldiers will be hired from Greece to serve in the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

I trust that the parties that are interested in a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus question will call upon the Greek Cypriot side to desist from its militarization campaign, which undermines prospects for a peaceful settlement. The other side must come to realize that the interests of the two peoples in Cyprus lie in negotiating on the basis of the existing parameters for a peaceful solution, and not in pursuing a policy of escalation and adventurism.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations

A/51/755

General Assembly
Fifty-first session

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Agenda item 132

Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. An amount totalling $43,472,300 gross ($42,645,700 net) was approved by the General Assembly for the operation of the Force to be met through voluntary contribution from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million of the Government of Greece. Expenditure totalled $43,087,000 gross ($42,432,000 net), of which $14,136,700 relate to unliquidated obligations, resulting in an unencumbered balance of $385,300 gross ($213,700 net).

The action to be taken by the General Assembly as contained in paragraph 11 of the report is a decision on the disposition of the unencumbered balance.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1 - 2	4
II.	Financial performance for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996	3 - 10	4
III.	Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session	11	5

Page

Annexes

I. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996: summary statement 6

II. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996: supplementary information 10

III. Planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 17

IV. Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rate for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 18

I. Introduction

1. The Security Council, by its resolution 1062 (1996) of 28 June 1996, extended the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to 31 December 1996.

2. The financial provision for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 to maintain the operation of UNFICYP was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/230 of 23 December 1994 which appropriated the amount of $43,472,300 gross ($42,645,700 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, inclusive of the one-third share of the cost of the Force to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million of the Government of Greece. By the same resolution the Assembly decided to apportion the amount of $22,481,500 gross ($21,654,900 net) among Member States.

II. Financial performance for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

3. Annex I, column 1, to the present report sets out by budget line item the cost estimates for maintaining UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, as contained in annex V to document A/49/590 of 28 October 1994. Column 2 reflects the apportionment of the resources provided to UNFICYP during the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/230. The expenditures recorded for the period are shown in column 3 by budget line item. Related unliquidated obligations are reflected in column 4. Savings or overruns which reflect the differences between the apportionment of resources and the actual expenditures are shown in column 5 and result in an unencumbered balance of $385,300 gross ($213,700 net).

4. Supplementary information on the financial performance report is presented by budget line item in annex II. The planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the reporting period is contained in annex III. Annex IV provides the authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for civilian and military personnel for the reporting period.

5. As shown in annex I, column 2, the total resources made available to UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 amount to $43,472,300 gross ($42,645,700 net). Expenditures for the period (column 3) are $43,087,000 gross ($42,432,000 net), of which $14,136,700 relate to unliquidated obligations.

6. The expenditures incurred during the reporting period under the following main budget headings were less than their estimated costs: civilian personnel costs ($455,700), premises and accommodation ($16,300), infrastructure repairs ($276,000), transport operations ($151,400), communications ($81,000), other equipment ($56,600), air and surface freight ($45,200) and staff assessment ($171,600).

7. The above savings were realized mainly from: higher than projected vacancy rate for international staff; reduced number of rotation trips for civilian police; lower costs for maintenance of premises; reduced costs for the maintenance of the patrol track; a reduction in the mission vehicle fleet size; reduction in surplus communications lines and limited requirements for communications spare parts and supplies; reduction in procurement of spare parts, repair and maintenance equipment; non-utilization of funds for transportation of contingent-owned equipment; reduced requirements for the Integrated Management Information System; and savings for staff assessment owing to an average 10 per cent vacancy rate for civilian staff.

8. During the reporting period, additional resources were required for military personnel costs ($414,600), air operations ($1,100) and supplies and services ($487,800) resulting in an overall unencumbered balance of $385,300 gross ($213,700 net). Additional expenditures resulted from the higher than projected unit costs for rations; troop rotation cost carried over from the prior period; helicopter hire charges that exceeded projected costs; higher than estimated costs for audit services; increased demand for medical

services coupled with a rapid rise in cost of medical treatment; and longer than anticipated costs for miscellaneous ground maintenance and facility services and repairs.

9. As shown in annex I to the present report, additional resources were required under contractual services ($475,400) in connection with the conversion to United Nations local staff on 1 July 1995 of locally employed civilians who were previously provided through logistic support by the United Kingdom Command Secretariat. At the time of the preparation of the cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, the change in the status of locally employed civilians was not anticipated. While budgetary provision was made for locally employed civilians under contractual services based on contractual arrangements with the United Kingdom, actual expenditures incurred were in accordance with UNFICYP local salary scales and common staff costs in effect during the period.

10. It may be recalled that legal advice had been sought from the Office of Legal Affairs concerning the question of liability for terminal benefits for the locally employed civilians. To date, the issue of indemnity payment to locally employed civilians has not yet been resolved. In accordance with the previous recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 41 of its report A/50/802, additional appropriation, in connection with the discontinuance of contractual services from the United Kingdom Command Secretariat on 1 July 1995, will be sought from the General Assembly once the issues have been resolved.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session

11. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session in connection with the financing of UNFICYP is a decision on the disposition of the unencumbered balance of $385,300 gross ($213,700 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, taking into consideration the question of liability for terminal benefits for the locally employed civilians.

Annex I
Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996: summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	(1) Original cost estimate 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996	(2) Original apportionment	(3) Total expenditures[a]	(4) Unliquidated obligations	(5) Savings/ (Overruns) (2)-(3)
1. Military personnel costs					
(a) Military observers					
Mission subsistence allowance	65.9	-	-	-	-
Travel costs	30.0	-	-	-	-
Clothing and equipment allowance	2.4	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**98.3**	-	-	-	-
(b) Military contingents					
Standard troop cost reimbursement	16 189.0	16 189.0	15 667.5	9 356.2	521.5
Welfare	240.4	240.4	240.4	14.5	-
Rations	2 785.0	2 785.0	3 568.4	360.7	(783.4)
Daily allowance	579.1	579.1	526.1	6.7	53.0
Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	2 106.0	2 106.0	2 311.7	1 006.1	(205.7)
Clothing and equipment allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**21 899.5**	**21 899.5**	**22 314.1**	**10 744.2**	**(414.6)**
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel					-
Contingent-owned equipment	1 669.0	1 669.0	1 669.0	1 386.5	-
Death and disability compensation	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	-
Subtotal	**1 869.0**	**1 869.0**	**1 869.0**	**1 586.5**	-
Total, line 1	**23 866.8**	**23 768.5**	**24 183.1**	**12 330.7**	**(414.6)**
2. Civilian personnel costs					
(a) Civilian police					
Mission subsistence allowance	192.2	192.2	193.8	.4	(1.6)
Travel costs	148.5	148.5	76.9	42.2	71.6
Clothing and equipment allowance	7.0	7.0	6.8	.3	.2
Subtotal	**347.7**	**347.7**	**277.5**	**42.9**	**70.2**
(b) International and local staff					
International staff salaries	2 204.6	2 181.2	2 086.1		95.1
Local staff salaries	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-	-
Common staff costs	1 619.8	1 619.8	1 424.6	53.5	195.2
Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Travel to and from the mission area	-	-	-	-	-
Other travel costs	187.8	187.8	92.6	23.8	95.2
Subtotal	**4 012.2**	**3 988.8**	**3 603.3**	**77.3**	**385.5**
(c) International contractual personnel	-	-	-	-	-
(d) United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-	-

	(1) Original cost estimate 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996	(2) Original apportionment	(3) Total expenditures[a]	(4) Unliquidated obligations	(5) Savings/ (Overruns) (2)-(3)
(e) Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 2	**4 359.9**	**4 336.5**	**3 880.8**	**120.2**	**455.7**
3. Premises/accommodation					
Rental of premises	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-
Alteration and renovation to premises	101.0	101.0	80.3	38.5	20.7
Maintenance services	240.0	240.0	174.6	64.3	65.4
Utilities	793.7	793.7	863.5	482.3	(69.8)
Construction/prefabricated buildings	-	-	-		-
Total, line 3	**1 136.5**	**1 136.5**	**1 120.2**	**586.9**	**16.3**
4. Infrastructure repairs					
Upgrading of airstrips	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrading of roads	552.0	552.0	276.0	255.3	276.0
Repair of bridges	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 4	**552.0**	**552.0**	**276.0**	**255.3**	**276.0**
5. Transport operations					
Purchase of vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Rental of vehicles	853.3	853.3	804.8	67.5	48.5
Workshop equipment	4.2	4.2	2.8	-	1.4
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	412.6	412.6	277.2	179.9	135.4
Petrol, oil and lubricants	272.2	272.2	359.4	119.1	(87.2)
Vehicle insurance	114.0	114.0	60.7	8.2	53.3
Total, line 5	**1 656.3**	**1 656.3**	**1 504.9**	**374.7**	**151.4**
6. Air operations					
(a) Helicopter operations					
Hire/charter costs	518.4	518.4	540.3	4.8	(21.9)
Aviation fuel and lubricants	53.0	53.0	37.0	18.1	16.0
Positioning/depositioning costs	-	-	-	-	-
Resupply flights	-	-	-	-	-
Painting/preparations	-	-	-	-	-
Liability and war-risk insurance	18.4	18.4	13.6	-	4.8
Spare parts repairs and maintenance	379.0	379.0	379.0	-	-
Subtotal	**968.8**	**968.8**	**969.9**	**22.9**	**(1.1)**
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other air operation costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 6	**968.8**	**968.8**	**969.9**	**22.9**	**(1.1)**
7. Naval operations	-	-	-	-	-
8. Communications					-
(a) Complementary communications					-
Communications equipment	168.8	168.8	168.7	28.0	.1
Spare parts and supplies	89.5	89.5	115.3	22.6	(25.8)
Workshop and test equipment	22.0	22.0	27.3	.4	(5.3)
Commercial communications	359.2	359.2	247.2	18.6	112.0
Subtotal	**639.5**	**639.5**	**558.5**	**69.6**	**81.0**
(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	**639.5**	**639.5**	**558.5**	**69.6**	**81.0**

	(1) Original cost estimate 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996	(2) Original apportionment	(3) Total expenditures[a]	(4) Unliquidated obligations	(5) Savings/ (Overruns) (2)-(3)
9. Other equipment					-
Office furniture	1.3	1.3	5.0	-	(3.7)
Office equipment	9.4	9.4	5.5	.4	3.9
Data-processing equipment	-	-	3.2	-	(3.2)
Generators	-	-	-	-	-
Observation equipment	15.6	15.6	9.3	-	6.3
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Water and septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Accomodation equipment	4.0	4.0	29.4	-	(25.4)
Miscellaneous equipment	39.2	39.2	37.2	7.0	2.0
Field defence equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Water-purification equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	184.4	184.4	107.7	47.1	76.7
Total, line 9	**253.9**	**253.9**	**197.3**	**54.5**	**56.6**
10. Suplies and services					
(a) Miscellaneous services					
Audit services	20.0	20.0	39.0	-	(19.0)
Contractual services	8 109.8	8 109.8	8 585.2	84.5	(475.4)
Data-processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Security services	-	-	-	-	-
Medical treatment and services	70.0	70.0	110.5	36.0	(40.5)
Claims and adjustments	48.0	48.0	23.9	-	24.1
Official hospitality	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
Miscellaneous other services	54.0	54.0	83.3	19.0	(29.3)
Subtotal	**8 305.8**	**8 305.8**	**8 844.9**	**140.5**	**(539.1)**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies					
Stationery/office supplies	155.2	155.2	115.7	16.3	39.5
Medical supplies	80.0	80.0	98.4	59.8	(18.4)
Sanitation and cleaning material	125.2	125.2	109.2	18.6	16.0
Subscriptions	22.8	22.8	16.5	4.2	6.3
Electrical supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform items, flags and decals	90.9	90.9	56.6	20.1	34.3
Field defence stores	16.4	16.4	21.3	2.8	(4.9)
Operational maps	-	-	-	-	-
Quartermaster and general stores	46.4	46.4	67.9	41.5	(21.5)
Miscellaneous supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**536.9**	**536.9**	**485.6**	**163.3**	**51.3**
Total, line 10	**8 842.7**	**8 842.7**	**9 330.5**	**303.8**	**(487.8)**
11. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes	-	-	-	-	-
13. Training programmes	-	-	-	-	-
14. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-	-

	(1) Original cost estimate 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996	(2) Original apportionment	(3) Total expenditures[a]	(4) Unliquidated obligations	(5) Savings (Overruns) (2)-(3)
16. Air and surface freight					
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	44.0	44.0	-	-	44.0
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	36.0	36.0	34.8	18.1	1.2
Total, line 16	**80.0**	**80.0**	**34.8**	**18.1**	**45.2**
17. Integrated Management Information System	**70.0**	**70.0**	**35.0**	**-**	**35.0**
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	**341.0**	**341.0**	**341.0**	**-**	**-**
19. Staff assessment	**870.0**	**826.6**	**655.0**		**171.6**
Total, lines 1-19	**43 637.4**	**43 472.3**	**43 087.0**	**14 136.7**	**385.3**
20. Income from staff assessment	**(870.0)**	**(826.6)**	**(655.0)**		**(171.6)**
Total, lines 1-20	**42 767.4**	**42 645.7**	**42 432.0**	**14 136.7**	**213.7**
21. Voluntary contributions in kind	-	-	-	-	-
Total resources, lines 1-21	**42 767.4**	**42 645.7**	**42 432.0**	**14 136.7**	**213.7**

[a] Total expenditures are inclusive of unliquidated obligations, which are presented in column (4) for information purposes only.

Annex II
Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996: supplementary information

Savings/(overruns)
(United States dollars)

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers . . . . . —

1. No provision was made under this heading

(b) Military contingents . . . . . (414 600)

2. Savings realized under standard troop cost reimbursement ($521,500) and daily allowance ($53,000) were offset by additional requirements for rations ($783,400) and emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops ($205,700).

3. Savings realized under standard troop cost reimbursement ($521,500) and daily allowance ($53,000) were due to the fact that the average monthly troop strength was 1,162 troops during the reporting period while estimated requirements were based on a projected troop strength of 1,230 troops.

4. The additional requirement of $783,400 for rations reflects higher actual unit costs than was originally budgeted. The daily rations scale during the period July 1995 to June 1996 was valued at $6.61 compared with the budgeted rate of $5.93 per troop per day. Of the additional resources of $783,400, an amount of $402,900 relates to overexpenditures for rations incurred during the prior period from 1 January to 30 June 1995 as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General of 6 November 1995 (A/50/722).

5. In this connection, it will be recalled that with the withdrawal of its logistical support to the Force, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland decided to discontinue supplying the Force with rations under the letter-of-assist arrangements. As a result, a commercial contractor had to be found through competitive bidding. Prior to the commencement of the commercial rations contract on 1 February 1995, the three contingents were authorized to overdraw an additional 25 per cent of their monthly consumption for December 1994 and January 1995 in order to ensure a smooth changeover from a military supplier to a commercial supplier, resulting in overexpenditures under this heading.

6. In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 41 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in document A/50/802 of 4 December 1995, a request for additional requirements of $402,900 is reflected in the present report.

7. An additional requirement of $205,700 under rotation costs relates to costs for the United Kingdom contingent which were carried over from the prior reporting period.

(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel

(i) Contingent-owned equipment . . . . . —

8. No change

(ii) Death and disability compensation . . . . . —

9. The amount allocated under this heading has been fully obligated to cover potential claims from death, disability or injury of military personnel.

2. Civilian personnel costs

(a) Civilian police . . . . . (70 200)

10. Savings totalling $71,800 under travel ($71,600) and clothing and equipment ($200) were partially offset by additional requirements of $1,600 under mission subsistence allowance.

11. Savings for travel of $71,600 were attributable to a reduction in the number of rotation trips (39) as opposed to the 70 trips which were estimated for the reporting period, and to lower actual costs of air fares compared to the projected figure on which the cost estimates were based.

12. Savings of $200 under clothing and equipment arose as a result of a 2 per cent vacancy rate for the civilian police during the period under review.

13. Additional expenditures of $1,600 for mission subsistence allowance were due to overlap of civilian police monitors during rotation. Mission handover resulted in overlap equivalent to 103 person days for the 12-month period, for which no resources were provided for in the cost estimates.

(b) International and local staff 385 500

14. The cost estimate was based on a total strength of 42 civilian staff (9 Professional, 6 General Service and 27 Field Service staff) for the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. As shown in annex IV, the average vacancy rate for civilian staff was approximately 10 per cent of the authorized level. This resulted in savings of $95,100 for international staff salaries and $195,200 for common staff costs.

15. Additional savings of $95,200 under other travel costs were due to a reduction in the number of official trips undertaken as compared to provision in the cost estimates. A total of 11 trips were made and a daily subsistence allowance was paid for 88 days at a cost of $92,600. This was lower than the budgeted number of 24 trips and 100 days daily subsistence allowance valued at $187,800.

(c) International contractual personnel . . . . . —

16. No provision was made under this heading.

(d) United Nations Volunteers . . . . . —

17. No provision was made under this heading.

(e) Government-provided personnel . . . . . —

18. No provision was made under this heading.

(f) Civilian electoral observers . . . . . —

19. No provision was made under this heading.

3. Premises/accommodation 16 300

20. Article 19 of the Status of the Force Agreement requires the Government of Cyprus to provide to UNFICYP certain types of premises and for its maintenance. The Agreement excludes alterations and renovations for the enhancement of premises, which are paid for by UNFICYP.

21. Savings of $20,700 under alterations and renovations to premises resulted due to the fact that minor construction was undertaken at costs lower than budgeted.

22. While provision was made for the cost of contractual maintenance, cleaning and general upkeep all locations, including garbage and sewage removal, at an estimated cost of $20,000 per month, actual expenditures averaged $13,700 per month, resulting in savings of $75,700.

23. Additional requirements of $69,800 under utilities reflect higher usage rates coupled with higher actual unit costs resulting in actual utility costs of $72,000 per month as compared with estimated requirements of $66,140 per month.

4. Infrastructure repairs 276 000

24. Savings of $276,000 under infrastructure repairs represent half the provision for maintenance of the patrol track for the 12-month period from July 1995 to June 1996. While it was originally foreseen that UNFICYP would provide for the full cost of the project, following negotiations with the Government of Cyprus, agreement was reached that part of the costs ($276,000) would be met by the Government.

5. Transport operations 151 400

25. The cost estimates for the period under review provided for commercial rental of an average of 165 vehicles per month at an estimated daily rate of $14.13, or $431 per vehicle per month. As a result of a

redistribution of vehicle tasks, the number of vehicles which UNFICYP actually utilized was reduced to an average of 151 vehicles per month. The reduction in the vehicle fleet size resulted in savings of $48,500.

26. Savings of $1,400 were realized under workshop equipment due to the lower than estimated number of vehicle workshop tools purchased for the contingent and support services workshops.

27. Savings of $135,400 were realized under spare parts, repairs and maintenance. While provision was made for the purchase of spare parts for 185 vehicles based on a rate of $186 per vehicle per month, actual costs averaged $153 per month.

28. Provision was made in the amount of $40,000 for local third-party liability insurance to cover 38 United Nations-owned and 147 contingent-owned vehicles. Provision was also made for worldwide coverage at the rate of $400 per vehicle per annum for the same vehicles. Actual costs for local third-party liability insurance and worldwide insurance for 185 vehicles amounted to $26,100 and $34,600, respectively, resulting in savings of $53,300 under this heading.

29. Additional requirements of $87,200 under petrol, oil and lubricants were due to the fact that expenditures relating to prior mandate periods were charged against the period under review.

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopter operations . . . . . (1 100)

30. The table below provides the projected and actual hours flown by the two helicopters used in the Mission during the reporting period.

Actual requirements for helicopter operations for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

	1995						1996							Estimated cost/hour	Actual cost/hour	Total cost
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Total	(United States dollars)		
Projected hours/month	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	1 080.0	480.0	500.3	540 300
Actual hours/month	76.9	103.1	87.9	88.8	87.8	95.5	57.3	115.7	92.6	84.0	99.6	90.8	1 080.0	480.0	500.3	540 300
Difference	13.1	(13.1)	2.1	1.2	2.2	(5.5)	32.7	(25.7)	(2.6)	6.0	(9.6)	(0.8)	—	—	—	—

31. Additional requirements under hire/charter cost of two helicopters used by the Force was $21,900 higher than estimated. These requirements were partly offset by savings totalling ($20,800) under aviation fuel and lubricants ($16,000) and liability and war risk insurance ($4,800) which were due to lower than projected costs.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft . . . . . —

32. No provision was made under this heading

(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance . . . . . —

33. No provision was made under this heading.

(d) Other air operation costs . . . . . —

34. No provision was made under this heading.

7. Naval operations . . . . . —

35. No provision was made under this heading.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communications 81 000

36. Savings totalling $112,000 under communications equipment ($100) and commercial communications ($112,000), were partially offset by additional requirements under spare parts and supplies ($25,800) and workshop and test equipment ($5,300).

37. Cost of communications equipment acquired during the reporting period was slightly lower than anticipated, which resulted in savings of $100.

38. Savings of $112,000 under commercial communications resulted from a concerted effort to reduce the number of surplus telephone lines and strict enforcement of control procedures for telephone usage enabling the monitoring of outgoing calls.

39. In July 1995 a fire broke out in the communications workshop, resulting in severe damage to communications equipment, workshop and test equipment and spare parts and supplies. The need to re-establish urgently the Mission's ability to service and maintain the communications network dictated immediate expenditure to replace and/or repair the equipment, tools, spare parts and supplies that were destroyed or damaged by the fire. This unforeseen expenditure resulted in additional requirements of $5,300 for workshop and test equipment and $25,800 for spare parts and supplies.

(b) Main trunking contract 81 000

40. No provision was made under this heading.

9. Other equipment 56 600

41. Procurement was limited to immediate operational requirements, which resulted in savings under office equipment ($3,900) and miscellaneous equipment ($2,000) and spare parts, repairs and maintenance ($76,700). Additional savings in the amount of $6,300 were recorded under observation equipment arising from delays in procurement due to availability of required goods in the market place.

42. Total savings of $88,900 under this line item were partially offset by additional requirements of $3,700 for office furniture caused by the need to replace furniture destroyed in the July 1995 fire and expenditures of $3,200 for data processing equipment obtained from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi which were not budgeted for in the mandate period.

43. The savings were further offset by additional requirements of $25,400 due to the acquisition of urgently needed accommodation equipment for military personnel, as replacement for worn out items and to replenish existing stock, which was not anticipated.

10. Supplies and services

(a) Miscellaneous services . . . . . ($39,100)

44. The overexpenditure of $564,200 under miscellaneous services represents additional requirements for audit services ($19,000), contractual services ($475,400), medical treatment and services ($40,500) and miscellaneous services ($29,300). These requirements were partly offset by savings under claims and adjustments ($24,100) and official hospitality ($1,000).

45. Additional expenditures of $19,000 under audit services were due to actual costs which were higher than estimated cost of these services.

46. An overexpenditure of $475,400 resulted under contractual services due to the change in contractual arrangements for locally employed civilians. Prior to 1 July 1995, local staff services were provided to UNFICYP by the United Kingdom Command Secretariat via a contractual arrangement whereby UNFICYP reimbursed the United Kingdom for these services. Under this arrangement, budgetary provision in respect of locally employed civilians was made under contractual services. Effective 1 July 1995, the arrangement whereby UNFICYP was provided with locally employed civilians by the United Kingdom was discontinued. Locally employed civilians were therefore converted to United Nations local staff. At the time of the preparation of the cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996, the change in the status of locally employed civilians was not anticipated. While budgetary provision was made for 318 locally employed civilians based on contractual arrangements with the United Kingdom, actual expenditures incurred were in accordance with UNFICYP local staff salary scales and common staff costs in effect during the period.

47. Additional requirements of $40,500 under medical treatment and services for military personnel and civilian police, resulted from higher than estimated number of claims processed during the reporting period coupled with some 30 to 40 per cent increase in the cost of medical consultations and treatment in Cyprus over the last 12 months.

48. Additional requirements of $29,300 under miscellaneous other services relate to anticipated payments to the United Kingdom Government for miscellaneous services rendered to the Mission at British retained sites located within the United Nations Protected Area. These payments included $11,500 for UNFICYP's share of the cost of a battery for the standby generator, $7,600 for two months' payments for miscellaneous grounds maintenance work carried out in the previous mandate and $8,400 for services and repairs to buildings. The remaining $1,800 represents bank charges incurred.

49. Savings of $24,100 were recorded under claims and adjustments as the number of actual claims paid to third parties during the mandate period were less than anticipated.

50. Resources for hospitality were not fully utilized due to lower actual costs for activities under this line item, resulting in savings of $1,000.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies 51 300

51. Savings totalling ($96,100) under the line items stationery and office supplies ($39,500), sanitation and cleaning materials ($16,000), subscriptions ($6,300) and uniforms, flags and decals ($34,300) were realized due to improved control over supplies inventories and the purchase of supplies by bulk order resulting in economies of scale and greater vendor price discounts for the benefit of the Mission.

52. The above savings were partially offset by additional requirements totalling $44,800 under medical supplies ($18,400) for field defence stores ($4,900) and quartermaster and general stores ($21,500).

53. The cost of medical supplies for civilian and military personnel was higher than anticipated, resulting in additional requirements of $18,400.

54. Additional resources of $4,900 for field defence stores were required as a result of immediate operational requirements to purchase concertina wire and pickets for the use of military and civilian police personnel for crowd control purposes at the several demonstrations that occurred during the period.

55. Provision under quartermaster and general stores at the estimated rate of $3,875 per month proved to be insufficient. Due to excessive wear for most of the household items in the Mission Sectors, the actual cost of their urgent replacements was $8,000 higher than projected. Furthermore, costs of paper products, photographic supplies, garbage bags, water, fuel cans and other supplies were $13,500 higher than projected. This resulted in additional requirements of $21,500 for this line item.

11. Election-related supplies and services ..... —

56. No provision was made under this heading.

12. Public information programmes ..... —

57. No provision was made under this heading.

13. Training programmes ..... —

58. No provision was made under this heading.

14. Mine-clearing programmes ..... —

59. No provision was made under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization ..... —

60. No provision was made under this heading.

16. Air and surface freight **45 200**

61. Savings of $44,000 resulted from non-utilization of funds provided for the transport of contingent-owned equipment as no such equipment was emplaced during the reporting period. Further savings of $1,200 arose from lower than projected costs for commercial freight and cartage.

17. Integrated Management Information System **35 000**

62. Savings of $35,000 under this heading represent a reduction in resource requirements in respect of the Integrated Management Information System since the proportionate share of financing from peacekeeping budgets has been met.

18. Support account for peacekeeping operations ..... —

63. No change.

19. Staff assessment **171 600**

64. The average vacancy rate for civilian staff was 10 per cent resulting in savings under this heading.

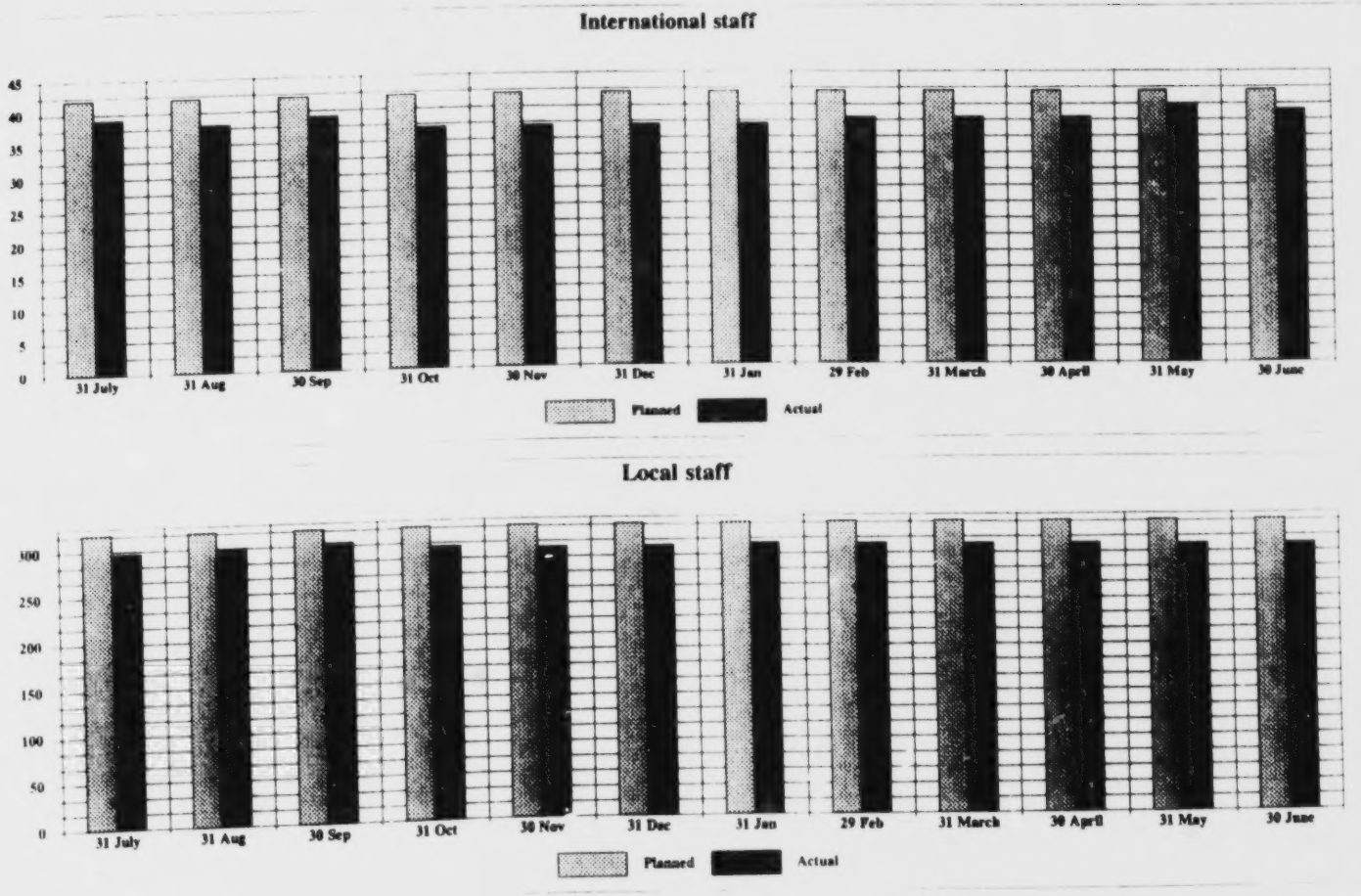
20. Income from staff assessment ..... **(171 600)**

65. This amount is derived from item 19 above.

21. Voluntary contributions in kind ..... —

66. No change.

Annex III
Planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996



Annex IV
Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rate for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

	Authorized staffing	Actual staff on board												
		31 Jul	31 Aug	30 Sep	31 Oct	30 Nov	31 Dec	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Mar	30 Apr	31 May	30 June	Average
				1 995						1 996				
Military personnel														
Military contingents	1 230	1 165	1 177	1 171	1 150	1 141	1 165	1 166	1 164	1 165	1 162	1 165	1 147	1 162
Vacancy rate (percentage)		5	4	5	7	7	5	5	5	5	6	5	7	6
Total, military personnel		1 165	1 177	1 171	1 150	1 141	1 165	1 166	1 164	1 165	1 162	1 165	1 147	1 162
Vacancy rate (percentage)		5	4	5	7	7	5	5	5	5	6	5	7	6
Civilian component														
Civilian police	35	35	35	34	34	34	33	35	35	35	33	35	35	34
Vacancy rate (percentage)				3	3	3	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	2
International staff														
Under Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
D-1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
P-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P-4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
P-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P-2	9	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	6	5
Subtotal		33	33	33	44	44	44	56	44	44	44	33	33	41
Vacancy rate (percentage)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Field Service (Level 7)	25	26	26	26	25	25	25	26	25	25	25	26	25	25
Field Service (Levels 6/1)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General Service (Principal level)	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	6
General Service (Other level)	33	32	31	32	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	33	32	32
Subtotal		3	6	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	-	3	4
Vacancy rate (percentage)	42	38	37	38	36	36	36	36	37	37	37	39	38	37
Total, international staff		10	12	10	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	7	10	12
Vacancy rate (percentage)	318	297	300	303	296	294	294	295	294	293	293	292	291	295
Local staff		7	6	5	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	7
Vacancy rate (percentage)	395	370	372	375	366	364	363	366	366	365	363	366	364	367
Total, civilian personnel		6	6	5	7	8	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	7
Vacancy rate (percentage)														

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Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) was established by the Security Council on 22 September 1993. The present report contains the financial performance report of UNOMIL for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. For the period from 1 July 1995 to 31 March 1996, an amount of $30,470,500 gross ($29,390,300 net) was provided for the maintenance of the Mission. These resources have been utilized for the period up to and beyond 30 June 1996. The expenditures for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 amounted to $17,004,100 gross ($15,946,400 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $13,466,400 gross ($13,443,900 net).

The unencumbered balance resulted primarily from the lower actual number of military and civilian personnel deployed and non-implementation of the public information and disarmament and demobilization programmes.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in paragraph 9 of the present report and include the appropriation of the amount of $12,169,600 gross ($11,838,800 net) already authorized for the operation of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1996 and the extension of the appropriation period to 30 June 1996; and the crediting of Member States of the unencumbered balance of $13,466,400 gross ($13,443,900 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1 - 4	3
II.	Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996	5 - 8	3
III.	Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session	9	4
Annexes			
I.	Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996		5
II.	Supplementary information on the financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996		10
	A. Detailed variances in requirements and costs		10
	B. Supplementary explanation		16
III.	A. Planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996		22
	B. Graphs of planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996		23
IV.	Authorized staffing and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996		25
V.	Planned and actual hours flown by helicopters for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996		26
VI.	Inventory of equipment looted from the Observer Mission		27

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993 for an initial period of seven months. Its mandate has since then been extended and adjusted by subsequent resolutions of the Council, the latest being resolution 1083 (1996) of 27 November 1996, in which the Council extended the mandate of the Observer Mission until 31 March 1997.

2. The revised cost estimate of the Observer Mission, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 28 February 1996 (A/50/650/Add.2), amounted to $34,946,700 gross ($33,581,900 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996.

3. The resources provided by the General Assembly for the period from 1 July 1995 to 31 March 1996 amounted to $30,470,500 gross ($29,390,300 net), as follows:

			Amount (United States dollars)		
	Period	*Appropriation/ commitment authority*	*Gross*	*Net*	*References*
1.	1 July-31 December 1995	Appropriation	8 527 300	7 943 300	Resolution 49/232 B of 12 July 1995
2.	1 January-31 January 1996	Appropriation	9 773 600	9 608 200	Resolution 50/210 of 23 December 1995
3.	1 February-31 March 1996	Commitment authority	12 169 600	11 838 800	Resolution 50/210
	Total		**30 470 500**	**29 390 300**	

4. However, the General Assembly, by its decisions 50/482 A of 7 June 1996 and 50/482 B of 17 September 1996, decided to extend the utilization of these resources to 30 September and 31 October 1996, respectively.

II. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

5. Column 2 of annex I to the present report sets out, by budget line item, the apportionment of the amount of $30,470,500 gross ($29,390,300 net) authorized by the General Assembly. The related expenditure amounted to $17,004,100 gross ($15,946,400 net), and includes $828,500 in respect of non-recurrent expenses and $4,666,200 gross ($3,955,100 net) for unliquidated obligations, resulting in an unencumbered balance of $13,466,400 gross ($13,443,900 net). Supplementary information on the variances in requirements and costs is contained in annex II. The planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel is shown in annex III, while authorized staffing and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel is presented in annex IV. The planned and actual hours flown by helicopters is outlined in annex V and the inventory of equipment looted from UNOMIL is presented in annex VI.

6. The unencumbered balance of $13,466,400 gross ($13,443,900 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 was a result of:

(a) A deterioration of the peace process in Liberia beginning in December 1995, which led to the postponement of the scheduled implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme previously scheduled for the period from 1 December 1995 to 31 March 1996 and the non-deployment of additional military and civilian personnel;

(b) The outbreak of fighting in Monrovia on 6 April 1996, which resulted in the repatriation of non-essential military and civilian personnel and the cancellation of air operations in April 1996.

7. It should be noted that the apportionment reflects the combination of the initial estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 1995 to 31 December 1995 and the revised requirements for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1996. The extended use of these resources to 30 June 1996 without adjustment to the earlier apportionment has been reflected in the varied explanations given for expenditures within certain of the major budget line items in the supplementary information in annex II B.

8. In accordance with the request made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 14 of its report A/51/423 of 27 September 1996, the inventory of equipment looted from UNOMIL is presented in annex VI.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session

9. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session in connection with the financing of UNOMIL are as follows:

(a) The appropriation of the amount of $12,169,600 gross ($11,838,800 net) authorized and assessed for the period ending 31 March 1996, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 50/210 and to extend the period covered by the appropriation from 31 March 1996 to 30 June 1996;

(b) The assessment on Member States of the amount of $5,840,000 gross ($5,494,500 net) already appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 51/3 of 17 October 1996 for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1996 with offsetting from the unencumbered balance of $13,466,400 gross ($13,443,900 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996;

(c) A decision to credit Member States the remaining unencumbered balance of $7,626,400 gross ($7,949,400 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 against their assessment for the period beyond 30 November 1996.

Annex I
Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	(1) Revised cost estimates (A/50/650/Add.2)	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Savings/ (Overruns) (2 - 5)
1. Military personnel costs							
(a) Military observers							
Mission subsistence allowance	3 196.4	2 433.1	-	2 011.8	2 011.8	221.2	421.3
Travel costs	782.0	400.4	-	597.2	597.2	293.7	(196.8)
Clothing and equipment allowance	20.0	15.4	-	12.9	12.9	-	2.5
Subtotal	**3 998.4**	**2 848.9**	**-**	**2 621.9**	**2 621.9**	**514.9**	**227.0**
(b) Military contingents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel							
Contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death and disability compensation	49.4	43.8	-	43.8	43.8	43.8	-
Subtotal	**49.4**	**43.8**	**-**	**43.8**	**43.8**	**43.8**	**-**
Total, line 1	**4 047.8**	**2 892.7**	**-**	**2 665.7**	**2 665.7**	**558.7**	**227.0**
2. Civilian personnel costs							
(a) Civilian police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) International and local staff							
International staff salaries	3 500.2	2 824.7	-	2 908.9	2 908.9	235.9	(84.2)
Local staff salaries	1 383.0	1 094.0	-	820.8	820.8	49.1	273.2
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common staff costs	3 519.9	2 724.4	-	2 625.4	2 625.4	1 275.7	99.0
Mission subsistence allowance	2 162.4	1 661.6	-	1 595.6	1 595.6	294.1	66.0
Other travel costs	184.2	91.3	-	168.6	168.6	46.2	(77.3)
Subtotal	**10 749.7**	**8 396.0**	**-**	**8 119.3**	**8 119.3**	**1 901.0**	**276.7**
(c) International contractual personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) United Nations Volunteers							
Mission subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual service contract	2 035.9	1 740.9	-	627.0	627.0	359.3	1 113.9
Subtotal	**2 035.9**	**1 740.9**	**-**	**627.0**	**627.0**	**359.3**	**1 113.9**
(e) Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 2	**12 785.6**	**10 136.9**	**-**	**8 746.3**	**8 746.3**	**2 260.3**	**1 390.6**
3. Premises/accommodation							
Rental of premises	427.6	273.6	-	270.5	270.5	56.3	3.1
Alteration and renovation of premises	173.5	141.1	75.8	-	75.8	67.7	65.3
Maintenance supplies	34.2	21.0	-	15.3	15.3	6.3	5.7

	(1) Revised cost estimates (A/50/650/Add.2)	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Savings/ (Overruns) (2 - 5)
Maintenance services	34.2	21.0	-	12.1	12.1	.7	8.9
Utilities	105.0	43.5	-	23.6	23.6	11.3	19.9
Construction/prefabricated buildings	86.3	80.9	-	-	-	-	80.9
Total, line 3	**860.8**	**581.1**	**75.8**	**321.5**	**397.3**	**142.3**	**183.8**
4. Infrastructure repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Transport operations							
Purchase of vehicles	1 361.2	1 374.9	395.1	-	395.1	50.0	979.8
Rental of vehicles	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	4.2
Workshop equipment	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	305.4	187.0	-	78.2	78.2	14.2	108.8
Petrol, oil and lubricants	250.4	164.3	-	104.9	104.9	32.2	59.4
Vehicle insurance	49.8	27.9	-	34.7	34.7	14.5	(6.8)
Total, line 5	**1 986.8**	**1 778.3**	**395.1**	**217.8**	**612.9**	**110.9**	**1 165.4**
6. Air operations							
(a) Helicopter operations							
Hire/charter costs	1 197.7	964.2	-	889.3	889.3	235.2	74.9
Aviation fuel and lubricants	161.9	131.5	-	67.0	67.0	22.1	64.5
Positioning/depositioning costs	40.0	40.0	-	-	-	-	40.0
Resupply flights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting/preparation	10.0	10.0	-	1.5	1.5	-	8.5
Liability and war-risk insurance	-	97.8	-	-	-	-	97.8
Subtotal	**1 409.6**	**1 243.5**	**-**	**957.8**	**957.8**	**257.3**	**285.7**
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other air operation costs							
Air traffic control services and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landing fees and ground handling	22.1	5.7	-	-	-	-	5.7
Fuel storage and containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**22.1**	**5.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.7**
Total, line 6	**1 431.7**	**1 249.2**	**-**	**957.8**	**957.8**	**257.3**	**291.4**
7. Naval operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Communications							
(a) Complementary communications							
Communications equipment	470.3	354.1	117.6	-	117.6	44.5	236.5
Spare parts and supplies	120.0	125.5	-	57.9	57.9	38.4	67.6
Workshop and test equipment	50.0	50.0	7.5	-	7.5	6.3	42.5
Commercial communications	752.0	516.0	-	553.3	553.3	90.6	(37.3)
Subtotal	**1 392.3**	**1 045.6**	**125.1**	**611.2**	**736.3**	**179.8**	**309.3**
(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	**1 392.3**	**1 045.6**	**125.1**	**611.2**	**736.3**	**179.8**	**309.3**
9. Other equipment							

	(1) Revised cost estimates (A/50/650/Add.2)	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Savings/ (Overruns) (2 - 5)
Office furniture	25.5	25.5	17.7	-	17.7	7.1	7.8
Office equipment	15.6	15.6	14.6	-	14.6	11.1	1.0
Data-processing equipment	54.5	44.0	93.6	-	93.6	57.4	(49.6)
Generators	125.4	155.8	67.2	-	67.2	32.9	88.6
Observation equipment	18.6	18.6	-	-	-	-	18.6
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water and septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental equipment	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	30.0
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	75.4	62.4	19.2	-	19.2	8.7	43.2
Field defence equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	77.0	59.0	-	16.1	16.1	2.4	42.9
Water-purification equipment	149.8	582.4	20.0	-	20.0	20.0	562.4
Total, line 9	**571.8**	**993.3**	**232.3**	**16.1**	**248.4**	**139.6**	**744.9**
10. Supplies and services							
(a) Miscellaneous services							
Audit services	28.5	14.9	-	14.9	14.9	14.2	-
Contractual services	45.0	30.0	-	31.3	31.3	-	(1.3)
Data-processing services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security services	129.0	93.0	-	79.6	79.6	5.5	13.4
Medical treatment and services	30.0	33.0	-	3.8	3.8	1.5	29.2
Claims and adjustments	68.6	59.6	-	1.0	1.0	-	58.6
Official hospitality	6.0	4.5	-	3.7	3.7	-	.8
Miscellaneous other services	48.0	33.0	-	53.8	53.8	26.0	(20.8)
Subtotal	**355.1**	**268.0**	**-**	**188.1**	**188.1**	**47.2**	**79.9**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies							
Stationery and office supplies	54.0	39.0	-	40.0	40.0	10.4	(1.0)
Medical supplies	54.0	36.0	-	15.8	15.8	3.2	20.2
Sanitation and cleaning materials	30.0	21.0	-	3.8	3.8	-	17.2
Subscriptions	7.8	5.4	-	3.4	3.4	-	2.0
Electrical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniforms items, flags and decals	24.0	19.5	-	2.6	2.6	-	16.9
Field defence stores	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational maps	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	(2.0)
Quartermaster and general stores	72.0	48.0	-	23.7	23.7	12.9	24.3
Subtotal	**247.2**	**168.9**	**-**	**91.3**	**91.3**	**28.5**	**77.6**
Total, line 10	**602.3**	**436.9**	**-**	**279.4**	**279.4**	**75.7**	**157.5**
11. Election-related supplies and services							
(a) Standard kits for registration teams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Various election materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	(1) Revised cost estimates (A/50/650/Add.2)	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Savings/ (Overruns) (2 - 5)
(c) Election-related contractual services							
Consultants	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**15.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 11	**15.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes							
Equipment	22.2	36.6	.2	-	2		36.4
Materials and supplies	305.0	393.4	-	24.5	24.5	2.3	368.9
Contractual services	138.2	156.6	-	5.4	5.4	3.8	151.2
Department of Public Information production costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 12	**465.4**	**586.6**	**.2**	**29.9**	**30.1**	**6.1**	**556.5**
13. Training programmes							
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants' travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	34.2	34.2	-	-	-	-	34.2
Total, line 13	**34.2**	**34.2**	-	-	-	-	**34.2**
14. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization							
(a) Rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces							
Consultants	-	90.4	-	-	-	-	90.4
Consultants' travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local staff	-	144.0	-	-	-	-	144.0
Training equipment	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	26.0
Training materials	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0
Miscellaneous services	2 700.0	2 700.0	-	-	-	-	2 700.0
Miscellaneous supplies	3 212.0	3 212.0	-	-	-	-	3 212.0
Subtotal	**5 958.0**	**6 192.4**	-	-	-	-	**6 192.4**
(b) Provision of food, including transportation and distribution							
Rations	1 872.0	2 080.0	-	-	-	-	2 080.0
Transportation	540.0	600.0	-	-	-	-	600.0
Subtotal	**2 412.0**	**2 680.0**	-	-	-	-	**2 680.0**
Total, line 15	**8 370.0**	**8 872.4**	-	-	-	-	**8 872.4**
16. Air and surface freight							
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	105.0	99.8	-	339.9	339.9	224.4	(240.1)
Total, line 16	**105.0**	**99.8**	-	**339.9**	**339.9**	**224.4**	**(240.1)**
17. Integrated Management Information System	-	29.0	-	12.2	12.2	-	16.8

	(1) Revised cost estimates (A/50/650/Add.2)	(2) Apportionment	(3) Non-recurrent expenditures	(4) Recurrent expenditures	(5) Total expenditures (3 + 4)	(6) Unliquidated obligations	(7) Savings (Overruns) (2 - 5)
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	912.6	654.3	-	920.1	920.1	-	(265.8)
19. Staff assessment							
Staff assessment, international staff	1 228.3	972.2	-	994.2	994.2	711.1	(22.0)
Staff assessment, local staff	136.5	108.0		63.5	63.5		44.5
Total, line 19	**1 364.8**	**1 080.2**	-	**1 057.7**	**1 057.7**	**711.1**	**22.5**
Total, lines 1-19	**34 946.7**	**30 470.5**	**828.5**	**16 175.6**	**17 004.1**	**4 666.2**	**13 466.4**
20. Income from staff assessment	(1 364.8)	(1 080.2)	-	(1 057.7)	(1 057.7)	(711.1)	(22.5)
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, lines 20-21	**(1 364.8)**	**(1 080.2)**	-	**(1 057.7)**	**(1 057.7)**	**(711.1)**	**(22.5)**
Gross requirements	34 946.7	30 470.5	828.5	16 175.6	17 004.1	4 666.2	13 466.4
Net requirements	33 581.9	29 390.3	828.5	15 117.9	15 946.4	3 955.1	13 443.9
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-			-		-
Total resources	**33 581.9**	**29 390.3**	**828.5**	**15 117.9**	**15 946.4**	**3 955.1**	**13 443.9**

Annex II
Supplementary information on the financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

A. Detailed variances in requirements and costs

Description	Estimate: Number of units	Estimate: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Actual: Number of units	Actual: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation	Supplementary explanation (paragraph in sect. B)
1. Military personnel costs						
(a) Military observers						
Mission subsistence allowance						
Number of military observers	160	—	71	—	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	1
Daily rate						
First 30 days	—	120	—	120	Established rates	1
After 30 days	—	85	—	85	Established rates	1
Travel costs						
Repatriation trips	12	3 400	95	2 540	Lower actual cost	2
Rotation trips	53	6 800	70	5 080	Lower actual cost	2
Clothing and equipment allowance						
Total cost	—	15 400	—	12 900	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	1
(b) Military contingents	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel						
Contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death and disability compensation	—	43 800	—	43 800	No change	3
2. Civilian personnel costs						
(a) Civilian police	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) International and local staff						
Number of international staff	106	—	59	—	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	4
Number of local staff	511	—	118	—	Reduction of staff owing to non-implementation of disarmament and demobilization programme	5
Consultants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overtime	—	—	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—

Description	Estimate: Number of units	Estimate: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Actual: Number of units	Actual: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation	Supplementary explanation (paragraph in sect. B)
Common staff costs	—	2 724 400	—	2 625 400	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	6
Mission subsistence allowance	—	1 661 600	—	1 595 600	*Idem*	6
Other travel costs	—	91 300	—	168 600	Increased travel for consultations on the peace process	7
(c) International contractual personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) United Nations Volunteers						
Number of Volunteers	110	—	11	—	Non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme	8
Mission subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Premises/accommodation						
Rental of premises	—	273 600	—	270 500	Vacating of UNOMIL facilities and non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme	9
Alteration and renovation of premises	—	141 100	—	75 800	*Idem*	9
Maintenance supplies	—	21 000	—	15 300	*Idem*	10
Maintenance services	—	21 000	—	12 100	*Idem*	10
Utilities	—	43 500	—	23 600	*Idem*	10
Construction/prefabricated buildings	—	80 900	—	—	Facilities for demobilization sites were not established	11
4. Infrastructure repairs	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Transport operations						
Purchase of vehicles	—	1 374 900	—	395 100	Lower freight cost and non-refurbishing of vehicles	13
Rental of vehicles	—	4 200	—	—	No vehicles rented	13
Workshop equipment	—	20 000	—	—	Non-purchase of equipment	13
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	—	187 000	—	78 200	Most vehicles were looted during the April hostilities	13
Petrol, oil and lubricants	—	164 300	—	104 900	*Idem*	13
Vehicle insurance	—	27 900	—	34 700	More vehicles insured	14
6. Air operations						
(a) Helicopter operations						
Number of helicopters	3	—	2	—	Non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme	15

Description	Estimate: Number of units	Estimate: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Actual: Number of units	Actual: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation	Supplementary explanation (paragraph in sect. B)
Hire/charter costs	—	964 200	—	889 300	Lower monthly hire cost and early termination of contracts	15
Aviation fuel and lubricants	—	131 500	—	67 000	*Idem*	16
Positioning/depositioning costs	—	40 000	—	—	No expenditure incurred	17
Painting/preparation	—	10 000	—	1 500	Lower actual cost	18
Resupply flights	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liability and war-risk insurance	—	97 800	—	—	Included in basic hire cost	19
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Other air operation costs						
Air traffic control services and equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landing fees and ground handling	—	5 700	—	—	No expenditure incurred	20
Fuel storage and containers	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Naval operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Communications						
(a) Complementary communications						
Communications equipment	—	354 100	—	117 600	Lower freight cost for transferred equipment	22
Spare parts and supplies	—	125 500	—	57 900	Lower actual cost	23
Workshop and test equipment	—	50 000	—	7 500	Reduced purchases	24
Commercial communications	—	516 000	—	553 300	Extensive INMARSAT usage	25
(b) Main trunking contract	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other equipment						
Office furniture	—	25 500	—	17 700	Reduced purchases	26
Office equipment	—	15 600	—	14 600	Purchase of replacement equipment	27
Data-processing equipment	—	44 000	—	93 600	Purchase of replacement equipment	28
Generators	—	155 800	—	67 200	Lower freight charges	29
Observation equipment	—	18 600	—	—	Transferred from Brindisi	30
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water and septic tanks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and dental equipment	—	30 000	—	—	No purchases were made during the period	31
Accommodation equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refrigeration equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment	—	62 400	—	19 200	Limited purchases	32

Description	Estimate: Number of units	Estimate: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Actual: Number of units	Actual: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation	Supplementary explanation (paragraph in sect. B)
Field defence equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	—	59 000	—	16 100	*Idem*	33
Water purification equipment	—	582 400	—	20 000	Transferred from UNAMIR	34
10. Supplies and services						
(a) Miscellaneous services						
Audit services	—	14 900	—	14 900	No change	35
Contractual services	—	30 000	—	31 300	Expenditure up to 30 June 1996 against provision through 31 March 1996	36
Data processing services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security services	—	93 000	—	79 600	Cancellation of security services	37
Medical treatment and services	—	33 000	—	3 800	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	38
Claims and adjustments	—	59 600	—	1 000	Late submission of claims	39
Official hospitality	—	4 500	—	3 700	Actual hospitality expenses	40
Miscellaneous other services	—	33 000	—	53 800	Forklifts and crane services	41
(b) Miscellaneous supplies						
Stationery and office supplies	—	39 000	—	40 000	Expenditure up to 30 June 1996	42
Medical supplies	—	36 000	—	15 800	Delayed deployment of personnel	43
Sanitation and cleaning materials	—	21 000	—	3 800	Demobilization sites were not established	43
Subscriptions	—	5 400	—	3 400	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	43
Electrical supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uniform items, flags and decals	—	19 500	—	2 600	Delayed deployment of personnel	43
Field defence stores	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operational maps	—	—	—	2 000	Urgent procurement	44
Quartermaster and general stores	—	48 000	—	23 700	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	43
11. Election-related supplies and services	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Public information programmes						
Equipment	—	36 600	—	200	Non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme	48
Materials and supplies	—	393 400	—	24 500	*Idem*	48
Contractual services	—	156 600	—	5 400	*Idem*	48

Description	Estimate: Number of units	Estimate: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Actual: Number of units	Actual: Unit/daily/monthly/annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation	Supplementary explanation (paragraph in sect. B)
Department of Public Information production costs	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Training programmes						
Consultants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants' travel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training materials	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous services	—	34 200	—	—	Suspension of the implementation of the programme	49
14. Mine-clearing programmes	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization						
(a) Rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces						
Consultants	—	90 400	—	—	Non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme	51
Consultants' travel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local staff	—	144 000	—	—	Expenditures under this item were included under local staff cost in line item 2 (b)	51
Training equipment	—	26 000	—	—	Non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme	51
Training materials	—	20 000	—	—	*Idem*	51
Miscellaneous services	—	2 700 000	—	—	*Idem*	51
Miscellaneous supplies	—	3 212 000	—	—	*Idem*	51
(b) Provision of food, including transportation and distribution						
Rations	—	2 080 000	—	—	*Idem*	51
Transportation	—	600 000	—	—	*Idem*	51
16. Air and surface freight						
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military airlifts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial freight and cartage	—	99 800	—	339 900	Rental of two ships for emergency evacuation and resupply	52

Description	Estimate: Number of units	Estimate: Unit (daily/monthly/annual cost) (United States dollars)	Actual: Number of units	Actual: Unit (daily/monthly/annual cost) (United States dollars)	Explanation	Supplementary explanation (paragraph in sect. B)
17. Integrated Management Information system		29 000	—	12 200	Lower actual requirements	53
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	–	654 300	—	920 100	Additional funding requirements	54
19. Staff assessment						
Staff assessment, international staff	—	972 200	—	994 200	Evacuation and repatriation of personnel	55
Staff assessment, local staff	—	108 000	—	63 500	*Idem*	55
20. Income from staff assessment	—	(1 080 200)	—	(1 057 700)	*Idem*	56

B. Supplementary explanation

	Savings (overruns) (United States dollars)
1. Military personnel costs	
(a) Military observers	227 000

1. Savings under mission subsistence allowance ($421,300) and clothing and equipment allowance ($2,500) arose because of the evacuation of 88 military observers owing to the outbreak of hostilities in Monrovia on 6 April 1996 to Freetown and Dakar. The evacuated military observers were subsequently repatriated except for 10 observers who remained on standby in Freetown. Provision had originally been made for mission subsistence allowance for 29,700 person days for the period ending 31 March 1996, whereas only 24,600 person days were actually utilized. The savings realized from the unutilized person days were partly offset by more military observers receiving the higher rate of $120 for the first 30 days owing to a higher number of rotation than anticipated. In addition, observers who were evacuated to Freetown and Dakar received the higher daily subsistence allowance of $138 and $145, respectively, rather than $85 for Liberia. The planned and actual deployments of military observers are shown in annex III.

2. *Travel costs*. Additional requirements amounting to $196,800 resulted from a higher number of rotation and repatriation than anticipated, owing in part to the evacuation and repatriation of military observers. Provision had been made for 12 repatriation and 53 rotation trips for military observers at an average cost of $3,400 and $6,800, respectively. However, during the period 95 observers were repatriated and 70 observers were rotated at an average cost of $2,540 and $5,080, respectively.

(b) Military contingents	—
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel	

3. *Death and disability*. The amount allocated under this heading ($43,800) has been fully obligated to cover claims from death, disability or injury of military personnel. As at 30 September 1996, the amount in unliquidated obligations (including prior periods) set aside for this purpose amounts to $181,500.

2. Civilian personnel costs	
(a) Civilian police	—
(b) International and local staff	276 700

4. *International staff salaries*. The number of 54 international staff authorized for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1995 was increased to 106 effective 1 January 1996. However, despite the fact that the resources provided for this line item were only for the period up to 31 March 1996, the actual additional requirements up to 30 June 1996 amounted to only $84,200. This minimal additional requirement was a result of the non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme, which had originally been planned to be carried out beginning 1 December 1995 and was rescheduled to 1 April 1996. This resulted in the non-deployment of additional personnel authorized and the repatriation of non-essential international staff in place owing to the curtailment of UNOMIL's activities. The planned and actual deployment of international civilian personnel are shown in annex III.

5. *Local staff salaries*. Although the resources provided for this line item were only for the period up to 31 March 1996, savings of $273,200 were realized for the same reasons indicated in paragraph 4 above. The planned and actual deployment of local civilian personnel are shown in annex III.

6. Savings of $99,000 under common staff costs and $66,000 under mission subsistence allowance respectively were realized for the same reasons indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

7. *Other travel costs*. Additional requirements of $77,300 under other official travel resulted from the higher incidence of travel between the field and headquarters, within the mission area and to neighbouring countries for extensive consultations on the deterioration of the peace process. A total of 18 round trips were actually undertaken between New York and Monrovia, consisting of 12 trips for two technical missions to evaluate the status of UNOMIL ($73,568) and 6 trips for various consultations and briefings ($27,483). There were also three round-trips undertaken by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and his adviser between New York, Accra and Abuja in order to attend various summit and other meetings on the Liberian peace process ($22,036). In addition, 37 trips were undertaken by the Special Representative and his advisers to countries members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), particularly Ghana and Nigeria ($45,457) where most of the consultations and discussions between the major warring factions were being held.

(c) International contractual personnel . . . . . —

(d) United Nations Volunteers 1 113 900

8. As a result of the non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme, savings amounting to $1,113,900 for United Nations Volunteers were realized. It had been anticipated that 110 Volunteers would be deployed during the reporting period, including 91 for the disarmament and demobilization programme. However, only 25 Volunteers were actually deployed during the reporting period.

3. Premises/accommodation **183 800**

9. Savings of $3,100 under rental of premises and $65,300 for alteration and renovation of premises resulted from having to vacate all UNOMIL offices, workshop and warehouses. In addition, only 1 of the 13 buildings that were to be used as field offices for the demobilization sites was actually rented and the planned renovation of most of the 13 demobilization sites was cancelled owing to the non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme.

10. Savings of $5,700 under maintenance supplies, $8,900 under maintenance services and $19,900 under utilities resulted from reduced operational activities during the reporting period and the change in office premises.

11. As a result of the non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme, the 20 prefabricated buildings for which freight and site preparation cost provisions had been made were not transferred from the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), resulting in savings of $80,900 under construction/prefabricated buildings.

4. Infrastructure repairs . . . . . —

12. No provision was made under this heading.

5. Transport operations **1 165 400**

13. Savings of $979,800 under the purchase of vehicles were attributable to lower freight costs incurred for the transfer of 107 vehicles from UNAMIR and Brindisi. In addition, resources provided for the refurbishing of these vehicles were not utilized as most of the vehicles were subsequently looted. This resulted in savings of $20,000 under workshop equipment, $108,800 under spare parts, repairs and maintenance and $59,400 for petrol, oil and lubricants. In addition, no vehicles were rented during the reporting period, resulting in savings of $4,200 under rental of vehicles.

14. *Vehicle insurance*. An average of 123 vehicles were actually insured compared with the estimated average of 114 vehicles, which resulted in additional requirements of $6,800 under third-party liability insurance.

6. Air operations

(a) Helicopter operations 285 700

15. *Hire/charter costs*. Savings of $74,900 under hire cost resulted from the lower actual monthly hire cost and lower number of flight hours utilized by helicopters during the reporting period. It was anticipated that the Mission would hire one B-212 at a monthly rate of $64,700 for six months from 1 July to 31 December 1995, two B-212 helicopters for the month of January 1996 at a monthly cost of $72,000 and three B-212 helicopters for the months of February and March 1996 at a monthly rate of $72,000. However, actual monthly hire cost was $57,500 for one helicopter from 1 July 1995 to 21 February 1996 and two helicopters from 21 February to 22 April 1996 at a monthly hire cost of $66,200 each with negotiated lower monthly flight hours to suit the Mission's operational requirements. Subsequently, as the contracts for the two helicopters were terminated during the April crisis, UNOMIL was required to charter one helicopter for its critical transportation requirements at a cost of $8,000 per round trip for a total of $48,000 for six flights between Freetown and Monrovia. Furthermore, expenditure was incurred for an additional fuel tank that was installed on one of the helicopters to provide reserve fuel for long distance flights ($59,500). In addition, hire cost amounting to $75,290 relating to the previous mandate period was carried forward to the current period owing to late receipt of invoices. The planned and actual hours flown by helicopters for the period are shown in annex V.

16. *Aviation fuel and lubricants*. Savings of $64,500 resulted from the lower number of flight hours actually utilized and the termination of contract in April for the two helicopters. Provisions were made for 900 flight hours but the actual flight hours utilized were 346.

17. *Positioning/depositioning costs*. During the reporting period no expenditure was incurred for positioning/depositioning of the Mission helicopters, resulting in savings of $40,000.

18. *Painting/preparations*. Savings of $8,500 for painting and preparation resulted from the painting of the helicopters by the aircraft company at a lower cost than originally budgeted.

19. *Liability and war-risk insurance*. Savings of $97,800 resulted owing to liability insurance for basic war risk, including hijacking and confiscation, being included in the basic hire cost.

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft . . . . . —

(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance . . . . . —

(d) Other air operation costs 5 700

20. *Landing fees and ground handling*. No expenditure was incurred during the reporting period, hence the savings of $5,700 reported.

7. Naval operations . . . . . —

21. No provision was made under this heading.

8. Communications

(a) Complementary communications 309 300

22. *Communications equipment*. Savings amounting to $236,500 resulted from the lower freight cost incurred in transferring the required equipment for UNOMIL from UNAMIR and Brindisi. In addition, resources provided for refurbishing the equipment were not utilized as most of these equipment were subsequently looted.

23. *Spare parts and supplies*. Savings of $67,600 were realized when the planned transfer of the additional equipment from UNAMIR and Brindisi was put on hold as a result of the deterioration of the peace process and the curtailment of UNOMIL activities.

24. *Workshop and test equipment*. Savings of $42,500 were realized owing to the reduced purchases of equipment for the mobile team sites which were not established as a result of the deterioration of the peace process in Liberia.

25. *Commercial communications*. Additional requirements of $37,300 resulted when the satellite network of UNOMIL was damaged during the fighting in Monrovia in April, and given the poor state of the local communication system in Liberia, the INMARSAT satellite system was extensively utilized as the sole means of communication during the period. The expenditures ($553,300) comprised transponder user charges ($10,630), INMARSAT charges ($395,800), telephone and telex charges ($126,500) and pouch and postage charges ($20,400).

(b) Main trunking contract . . . . . —

9. Other equipment **744 900**

26. *Office furniture*. Savings of $7,800 were realized from the reduced purchase of office furniture locally as most of the office furniture was supplied to UNOMIL from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

27. *Office equipment*. Although provision was made for the cost of freight for 13 photocopiers that were to be transferred from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, the operational requirements of the Mission necessitated the purchase instead of 10 calculators ($1,250), 2 typewriters ($2,200), 4 copiers ($3,900), an office safe ($250), a fax machine ($1,500) and the cost of freight ($5,500), resulting in savings of $1,000.

28. *Data-processing equipment*. Provision was made for the cost of freight and spare parts for equipment to be transferred from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi and UNAMIR. However, most of the equipment transferred was looted or damaged. This necessitated the unplanned acquisition of 3 LaserJet printers ($3,060), 6 desktop personal computers ($13,580), Panasonic filing system ($21,780), data backup equipment and accessories ($25,600), 10 uninterrupted power supply (UPS) for computers 1.4 KVA ($14,400), other accessories ($5,150) and freight ($10,000), to replace some of the looted equipment. Hence, the additional requirements of $49,600.

29. *Generators*. Savings of $88,600 resulted from the lower than expected freight charges for generators transferred from UNAMIR.

30. *Observation equipment*. Savings of $18,600 resulted from the transfer of observation equipment from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

31. *Medical and dental equipment*. Savings of $30,000 resulted from no expenditure being incurred under this heading.

32. *Miscellaneous equipment*. Savings of $43,200 resulted from the limited purchases of miscellaneous equipment owing to the curtailment of UNOMIL activities.

33. *Spare parts, repairs and maintenance*. Savings of $42,900 were realized from the curtailment of UNOMIL activities.

34. *Water purification equipment*. Savings of $562,400 resulted from the transfer of the 13 water purification units from UNAMIR rather than being purchased as was originally planned. Only freight charges were incurred for the transfer of the water purification equipment.

10. Supplies and services

(a) *Miscellaneous services* 79 900

35. *Audit services*. The amount of $14,900 authorized for external audit services was fully obligated for this purpose.

36. *Contractual services*. Additional requirements of $1,300 resulted since resources provided under this heading were for the period ending 31 March 1996, while expenditures incurred and being reported were until 30 June 1996.

37. *Security services*. Savings of $13,400 for security services resulted from the cancellation of security services contract when UNOMIL offices were relocated to the Riverview compound, where security services were not needed.

38. *Medical treatment and services*. Savings of $29,200 were realized owing to delays in the deployment and subsequent evacuation and repatriation of military and civilian personnel.

39. *Claims and adjustment*. The late submission of claims for loss of personal effects suffered by UNOMIL military and civilian personnel during the fighting in April 1996 resulted in savings of $58,600 under this heading. Provision of required resources for such claims submitted by UNOMIL personnel for loss of personal effects has been included in the cost estimates for the period 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (A/50/650/Add.4).

40. *Official hospitality*. Savings of $800 reflect lower actual expenditure.

41. *Miscellaneous other services*. Additional requirements of $20,800 resulted from the need to employ forklifts and crane services ($33,145) in the movement of UNOMIL assets, including containers, from the old warehouse and workshop to the Mission's new consolidated warehouse. Forklifts and cranes were also utilized to move and load UNOMIL salvaged assets for shipment to Freetown after the outbreak of fighting in Monrovia in April. In addition, the Mission incurred high bank charges during the month of June 1996 in order to obtain cash in United States dollars.

(b) Miscellaneous supplies 77 600

42. *Stationery and office supplies*. Additional requirements of $1,000 resulted since resources provided under this heading were for the period ending 31 March 1996, while expenditures incurred and being reported were until 30 June 1996.

43. Savings under medical supplies ($20,200), sanitation and cleaning materials ($17,200), subscription ($2,000), uniform items, flags and decals ($16,900) and quartermaster and general stores ($24,300) resulted from delays in the deployment and subsequent evacuation and repatriation of non-essential military and civilian personnel and the non-implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme.

44. *Operational maps*. Unbudgeted requirements of $2,000 resulted from the need to procure operational maps of Liberia for military personnel.

11. Election-related supplies and services

(a) Standard kits for registration teams . . . . . —

45. No provision was made under this heading.

(b) Various election materials . . . . . —

46. No provision was made under this heading.

(c) Election-related contractual services . . . . . —

47. No provision was made under this heading.

12. Public information programmes **556 500**

48. Savings of $556,500 were realized from the non-implementation of the planned public information programme owing to the suspension of the disarmament and demobilization programme.

13. Training programmes **34 200**

49. Savings of $34,200 resulted from the suspension of the scheduled training programmes for the senior officials of UNOMIL and ECOMOG.

14. Mine-clearing programmes ..... —

50. No provision was made under this heading.

15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization **8 872 400**

51. Savings of $6,192,400 under rehabilitation/reintegration assistance to demobilized military forces and $2,680,000 under provision of food, including transportation and distribution resulted from the suspension of the planned implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme which was delayed from 1 December 1995 to 1 April 1996 and eventually suspended.

16. Air and surface freight ..... **(240 100)**

52. *Commercial freight and cartage*. Additional requirements of $240,100 for commercial freight and cartage include the UNOMIL share of the cost of two ships jointly chartered by UNOMIL and the World Food Programme (WFP) amounting to $90,000 for the period from 24 April to 30 June 1996, for the emergency evacuation from Monrovia and for resupply between Freetown and Monrovia during the April 1996 hostilities.

17. Integrated Management Information System **16 800**

53. Savings of $16,800 resulted from the actual proportional share of UNOMIL in the financing of the Integrated Management Information System for the biennium 1994-1995 being lower than previously estimated.

18. Support account for peacekeeping operations ..... **(265 800)**

54. The actual amount provided for support account for peacekeeping operations of $920,100 which gave rise to the additional requirements of $265,800 represents the UNOMIL share of the funding of the support account for the period up to 30 June 1996.

19. Staff assessment **22 500**

55. Savings of $22,500 resulted from the reduction in the overall size of the Mission owing to the evacuation and repatriation of international civilian personnel and the termination of local personnel during the outbreak of fighting in Monrovia in April 1996.

20. Income from staff assessment ..... **(22 500)**

56. This amount is derived from item 19 above.

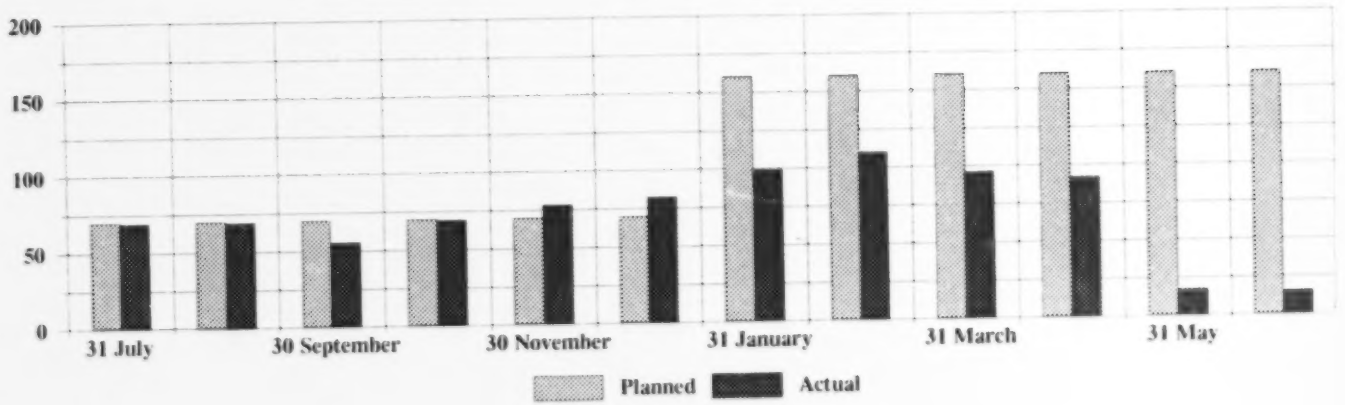
Annex III

A. Planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

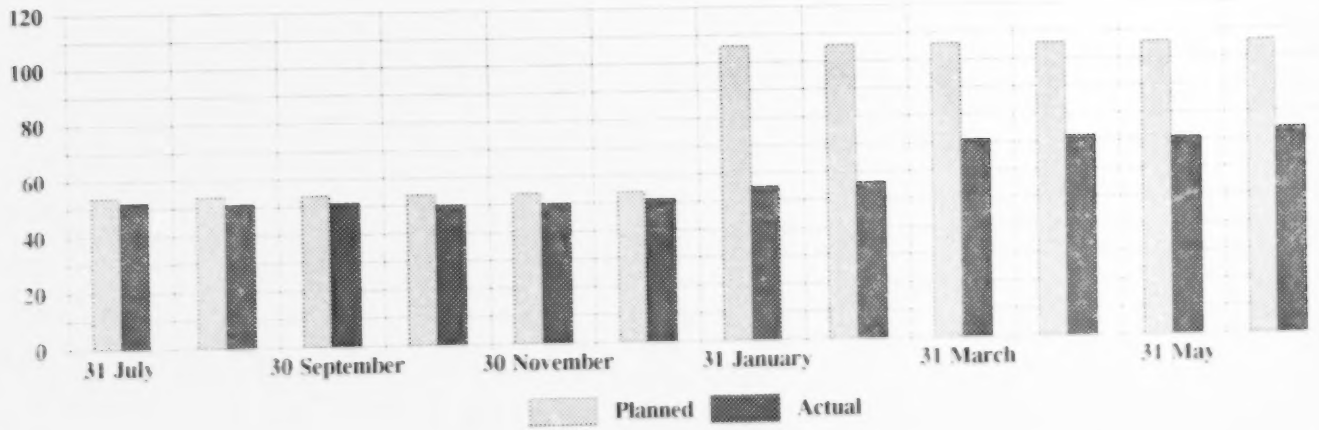
	Deployment as at											
	31 July	*31 August*	*30 September*	*31 October*	*30 November*	*31 December*	*31 January*	*29 February*	*31 March*	*30 April*	*31 May*	*30 June*
Military observers												
Planned	70	70	70	70	70	70	160	160	160	160	160	160
Actual	69	69	55	69	78	82	99	110	96	92	17	15
Difference	1	1	15	1	(8)	(12)	61	50	64	68	143	145
International staff												
Planned	54	54	54	54	54	54	106	106	106	106	106	106
Actual	52	51	51	50	50	51	55	56	71	72	71	74
Difference	2	3	3	4	4	3	51	50	35	34	35	32
Local staff												
Planned	110	110	110	110	110	110	511	511	511	511	147	147
Actual	111	112	110	108	113	104	120	140	151	151	151	48
Difference	(1)	(2)	-	2	(3)	6	391	371	360	360	(4)	99
United Nations Volunteers												
Planned	7	7	7	7	7	7	110	110	110	110	19	19
Actual	6	6	5	7	7	7	9	15	23	25	23	1
Difference	1	1	2	-	-	-	101	95	87	85	(4)	18

B. Graphs of planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

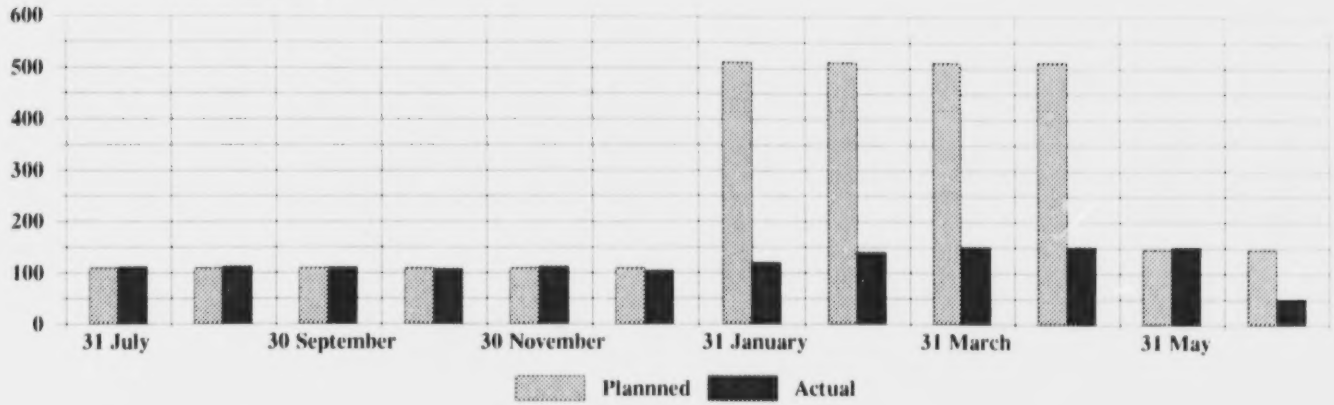
1. Military observers



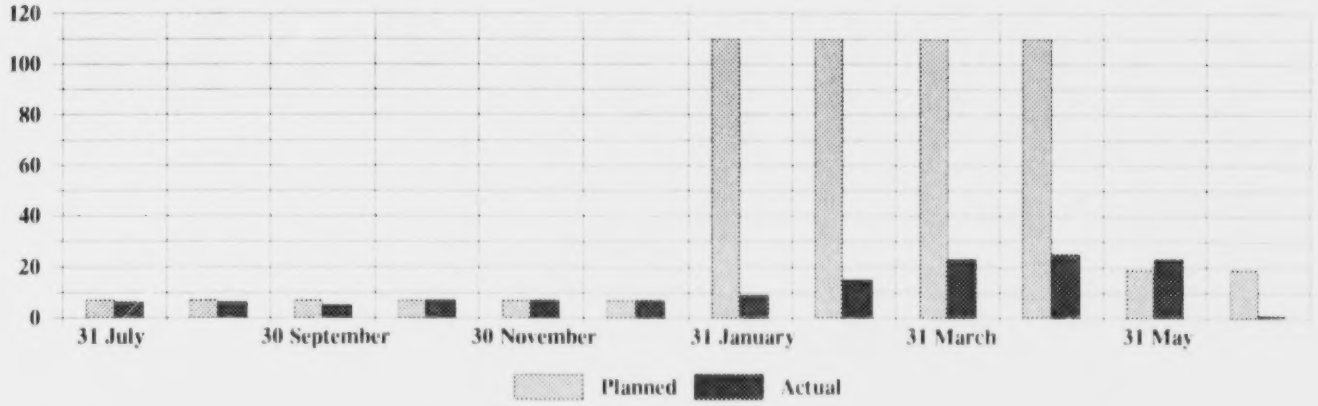
2. International staff



3. Local staff



4. United Nations Volunteers



Annex IV

Authorized staffing and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

Personnel category	Authorized as at	Actual staff on board							Authorized as at	Actual staff on board						
	1 July 1995	31 July	31 Aug	30 Sep	31 Oct	30 Nov	31 Dec	Average	1 Jan 1996	31 Jan	29 Feb	31 Mar	30 Apr	31 May	30 June	Average
Military personnel																
Military observers	70	69	69	55	69	78	82	70	160	99	110	96	92	17	15	72
Vacancy rate (percentage)		1	1	21	1	(11)	(17)	0		38	31	40	43	89	91	55
Civilian personnel																
International staff																
Under-Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary-General	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D-2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
P-5	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
P-4	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
P-3	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	5	32	8	8	10	11	9	9	9
P-2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
Subtotal	19	20	19	19	18	18	19	19	46	20	19	24	25	23	25	23
Vacancy rate (percentage)		(5)	0	0	5	5	0	0		57	59	48	46	50	46	51
Field Service	17	17	17	17	18	17	18	17	33	18	18	24	24	25	26	23
General Service (Principal level)	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
General Service (Other level)	17	13	13	13	12	12	11	12	24	14	16	19	19	19	19	18
Security Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	35	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	60	35	37	47	47	48	49	44
Vacancy rate (percentage)		9	9	9	9	9	9	9		42	38	22	22	20	18	27
Total, international staff	54	52	51	51	50	50	51	51	106	55	56	71	72	71	74	67
Vacancy rate (percentage)		4	6	6	7	7	6	6		48	47	33	32	33	30	37
Local staff	110	111	112	110	108	113	104	110	511	120	140	151	151	151	48	127
Vacancy rate (percentage)		(1)	(2)	0	2	(3)	5	0		77	73	70	70	70	91	75
United Nations Volunteers	7	6	7	5	7	7	7	7	110	9	15	23	25	23	1	16
Vacancy rate (percentage)		14	0	29	0	0	0	0		92	86	79	77	79	99	85
Total, civilian personnel	171	169	170	166	165	170	162	167	727	184	211	245	248	245	123	209
Vacancy rate (percentage)		1	1	3	4	1	5	2		75	71	66	66	66	83	71

Annex V

Planned and actual hours flown by helicopters for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996

	Number of aircraft	*July*	*August*	*September*	*October*	*November*	*December*	*January*	*February*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*Total*
Bell utility helicopters	2													
Planned		50	50	50	50	50	50	150	225	225	-	-	-	900
Actual		19	30	54	45	24	41	47	56	30	-	-	-	346

Annex VI
Inventory of equipment looted from the Observer Mission

	Description	Quantity	Inventory value (United States dollars)
1.	**Transport**		
	Sedan, medium	1	8 125
	Jeep, light 4x4 (Toyota)	25	309 025
	Jeep, medium (Nissan Patrol)	12	210 000
	Jeep, Volkswagen 4x4	8	21 600
	Jeep, LandRover Discovery 4x4	2	36 600
	Jeep, Pick-Up Nissan 4x4	9	100 521
	Bus, light Mitsubishi	38	334 058
	Truck, cargo medium Mitsubishi	1	37 295
	Ambulance, Volkswagen	2	55 532
	Truck, water	1	25 000
	Truck, recovery AMG	1	25 000
	Total	100	1 162 756
2.	**Communications equipment**		
	VHF Equipment		
	VHF repeaters	7	41 137
	Handy talkies	235	138 429
	Base station	33	41 708
	Specura mobile	106	116 100
	VHF Air Band	2	2 961
	Subtotal	383	340 335
	HF Equipment		
	Micom XF mobile	17	87 720
	Micom X, Base station	5	56 750
	Micom XF, Base	32	393 472
	Micom XL, SSB Radio	2	10 000
	Micom X, SSB Radio	5	25 000
	Micom, XR, SSB Radio	6	30 000
	Modem	1	1 600
	Subtotal	68	604 542
	UHF Equipment		
	Trunking system	1	8 256
	Trunking headset with keyboard	46	36 800
		47	45 056
	Satellite Equipment		
	INMARSAT "C"	8	67 123
	INMARSAT "A"	1	24 598
	Satellite equipment (various, including modem switch)	-	105 855

	Description	Quantity	Inventory value (United States dollars)
	Up converter	2	27 407
	Modem switch	1	6 990
	Modem	2	14 020
	Down converter	2	25 508
	Shelter	1	36 499
	Wattmeter	3	900
	Multiplexer	5	54 045
	Compaq laptop	5	11 337
	Subtotal	30	374 282
	Telephone Equipment		
	Telephone sets	125	10 452
	Telephone sets, Analog and Easa phone	46	5 100
	Rural link	12	35 216
	PABX	3	72 340
	Crypto phone	2	1 740
	Cylink	2	4 114
	Subtotal	190	128 962
	Miscellaneous Equipment		
	Solar systems	61	24 400
	UPS 5 KVA	3	17 660
	Subtotal	64	42 060
	Workshop and Test Equipment		
	Communication analyser	3	39 585
	Counter power meter	1	8 300
	Test equipment power supply	4	21 240
	Data-com tester	2	21 000
	RF Millivolt meter	3	5 250
	Spectrum analyser	3	75 000
	Test equipment digital multiplier	6	710
	Subtotal	22	171 085
	Total, communication	804	1 706 322
3.	**Other equipment**		
	Office furniture		
	Desks	178	44 500
	Executive chair	3	195
	Chair	515	54 380
	Filing cabinet, 4 drawers	64	15 384
	Filing cabinet, 2 drawers	25	5 185
	Couch	58	23 539
	Subtotal	843	143 183
	Office equipment		
	Copiers	10	17 364
	Fax machine, plain paper	17	25 073
	Fax machine, crypto HC	2	9 600
	Shredders	40	8 688

Description	Quantity	Inventory value (United States dollars)
Typewriters	63	5 001
Lamp, desk	100	1 543
Oscillating desk fan	83	1 242
Wall clock	25	875
Floor Fan	146	4 800
Calculators	73	4 335
Subtotal	559	78 521
Data-processing equipment		
Server unit, Compaq	3	82 000
Desktop complete (including monitors)	124	224 400
Laptop computer	42	121 800
HP Laser Jet 4 printers	18	28 800
Canon portable printers	40	12 000
HP portable printer	1	300
HP Desktop 500 printer	119	41 650
HP other printer	1	300
Panasonic dot matrix printer	2	300
Router for cc:mail (fax modem)	4	2 000
UPS	50	15 000
Tape backup external (Network - Colorado)	1	200
Network scanner meter (Fluke 650)	1	2 000
Mouse plus pad	79	158
Subtotal	485	530 908
Generators		
1 KVA	9	5 175
5 KVA	40	55 080
15 KVA	7	39 375
Subtotal	56	99 630
Observation equipment		
Binoculars (Night vision)	20	54 250
Flashlights	26	260
Subtotal	46	54 510
Refrigeration equipment	76	23 572
Subtotal	76	23 572
Total, other equipment	2 065	930 324
Grand total	2 969	3 799 402

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 24 and 145
LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Identical letters dated 18 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement concerning the Iranian occupation of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, three islands that form an integral part of the sovereign territory of the United Arab Emirates. The statement is part of the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventeenth session, held in Doha, Qatar, from 7 to 9 December 1996 under the chairmanship of His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifah Al Thani, Amir of Qatar.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 24 and 145, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad J. SAMHAN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Excerpt from the final communiqué adopted by the Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its seventeenth session, held in Doha, Qatar, from 7 to 9 December 1996

The occupation of the three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, and relations with Iran

(a) The occupied islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates

The Supreme Council reviewed recent developments in the situation with regard to Iran's occupation of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates. It noted that the Iranian Government was continuing to take measures aimed at perpetuating its occupation of the islands by pursuing a policy of imposing faits accomplis by use of force, thereby persisting in the further pursuit of its unwarranted and provocative measures. The Council reiterated its profound regret that the Islamic Republic of Iran was maintaining its refusal to respond positively to the repeated, earnest and sincere calls for a peaceful resolution of the dispute that have been made by the United Arab Emirates, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Damascus Declaration countries, the Council of the League of Arab States and the Arab Summit Conference. The Council further expressed its disapproval of the successive Iranian measures taken on the islands and its continuing concern at the possible consequences of the Iranian Government's insistence on pursuing a policy of imposing faits accomplis by force. Such measures represent a violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and an infringement of its rights with respect to the islands. They also jeopardize security and stability in the region and are incompatible with the principles and norms of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the principles of good-neighbourliness and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity as they concern the States of the region.

The Council renews its affirmation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the islands in question and of its unconditional support for all the peaceful measures the United Arab Emirates is taking with a view to restoring the exercise of that sovereignty. It reiterates its call to the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the islands, to desist from pursuing a policy of imposing faits accomplis by force, to suspend the implementation of any measures taken unilaterally, to remove any facilities unilaterally installed on the islands and to resolve the ongoing dispute in a peaceful manner in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, including agreement to refer the question to the International Court of Justice.

(b) Relations with Iran

The Council discussed developments in connection with relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the light of its established position centred on the importance of relations based on good-neighbourliness, commitment to the principles of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of

other States, avoidance of the use or threat of use of force, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, and the need for action to ensure the maintenance of security and stability in the region.

In this context, the Council expressed deep concern that the Islamic Republic of Iran had deployed surface-to-surface missiles in the Arabian Gulf and even on the three occupied islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, thereby placing the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council and their vital installations under direct threat. It further expressed its concern at Iran's continuing endeavour to acquire and build an arsenal of weapons of mass destruction and to have a conventional and non-conventional weapons capability that surpasses its legitimate defence needs. Accordingly, in light of the international strategic importance of the Gulf region, the Council renewed its call to the international community and the relevant international organizations to make active efforts to transform that region into a zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 18 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's attacks on southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the civilian inhabitants in which it engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place in November 1996.

1 November 1996

At 0600 hours outlying areas of Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar, Arabsalim, Kafr Rumman and Habbush, the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills and areas along the Nab' al-Tasah came under Israeli artillery fire. The bombardment lasted for one hour.

At 0900 hours outlying areas of Qilya, Zillaya, Suhmur and Yuhmur came under Israeli artillery fire. The bombardment lasted for one hour.

At 1100 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area at low altitude and carried out a number of mock attacks.

3 November 1996

At 1100 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the nearby camps.

At 1200 hours outlying areas of Ayn Bu Siwar, Arabsalim and Luwayzah and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire. A woman, Layla Hashim, was injured, and four dwellings were damaged.

At 1500 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah areas at medium altitude.

At 1540 hours outlying areas of Jba' came under Israeli artillery fire.

4 November 1996

At 2110 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon at high altitude.

5 November 1996

At 0715 hours outlying areas of Majdal Silm, Qabrikha and Shaqra came under Israeli artillery fire.

6 November 1996

At 1000 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Sidon area and the nearby camps.

9 November 1996

At 1215 hours the town of Sidqin and the Asi locality came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1430 hours outlying areas of Majdal Zun, Jibal al-Butm and Zibqin came under Israeli artillery fire. This was accompanied by helicopter overflights.

At 1500 hours outlying areas of Kafra and Yatar came under Israeli artillery fire. A man, Rashid Kurani, received shrapnel wounds that required hospital treatment.

At 1640 hours Israeli warplanes attacked outlying areas of Jba' and Ayn Bu Siwar.

At 1800 hours Israeli warplanes carried out mock attacks on outlying areas of Kafra and Yatar.

At 2030 hours outlying areas of Jba' came under Israeli artillery fire. A number of dwellings were damaged.

At 1715 hours outlying areas of Jarju', Ayn Bu Siwar and Arabsalim and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire.

12 November 1996

At 1130 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah area at low altitude, carrying out mock attacks and breaking the sound barrier.

At 1320 hours outlying areas of Jibal al-Butm in the Tyre district came under artillery fire from Israeli forces in the border strip.

13 November 1996

At 1630 hours outlying areas of Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah came under Israeli artillery fire.

19 November 1996

At 0900 hours Israeli aircraft attacked outlying areas of Mlita and Jabal Safi.

At 0915 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at medium altitude.

At 1840 hours Israeli warplanes and helicopters overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area at low altitude. The helicopters strafed the wadis and areas along the Nab' al-Tasah. Outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills also came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 2100 hours outlying areas of Jba' came under Israeli artillery fire.

21 November 1996

At 1100 hours an Israeli aircraft launched a heat balloon in the Baydar locality of Aytit. A man, Ali Muhsin, received burns.

24 November 1996

At 0945 hours outlying areas of Dallafah and Qilya and the hills surrounding Ayn al-Tinah in the Western Bekaa district came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1400 hours outlying areas of Tibnin, Haddatha, Bra'shit and Ayta al-Jabal in the Bint Jubayl district came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1730 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the nearby camps at low altitude.

At 1745 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at low altitude.

25 November 1996

At 0900 hours Israeli aircraft overflew Sidon at high altitude.

At 1600 hours outlying areas of Frun and Ghanduriyah came under Israeli artillery fire. No casualties were reported.

At 1630 hours Israeli aircraft overflew the Nabatiyah area at medium altitude.

At 1855 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Sidon area at low altitude.

26 November 1996

At 0600 hours Saydun and Jazzin came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 1810 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at low altitude.

At 1815 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Sidon area and the nearby camps as well as the Nabatiyah area, carrying out mock attacks.

At 1850 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Rumaylah, Jiyah and Sa'diyat areas in the Shuf district at low altitude.

At 1900 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Sidon area and the nearby camps at low altitude.

27 November 1996

At 1800 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah area at low altitude.

At 1815 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the nearby camps at low altitude.

At 2215 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at low altitude.

28 November 1996

At 1530 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon at high altitude.

30 November 1996

Outlying areas of Arabsalim, Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar, areas along the Nab' al-Tasah and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli bombardment.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation and these fresh attacks and arbitrary practices inflicted on the Lebanese population, which have left a number of casualties and have caused further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 58
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 17 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 17 December 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex, which contains a letter dated 17 December 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, President of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 December 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of a letter dated 17 December 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency President Rauf R. Denktaş, in connection with the recent acceleration in the Greek Cypriot military build-up and escalation in southern Cyprus in the context of the "joint defence doctrine" with Greece, and the danger it poses to the peace and stability of the region (see appendix).

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter and its appendix could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 58, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

APPENDIX

Letter dated 17 December 1996 from Mr. Rauf R. Denktaş, addressed to the Secretary-General

The Greek Cypriot side has recently stepped up its strategy of military escalation and the military build-up in south Cyprus has reached massive proportions, with the announcement of plans to buy sophisticated offensive weapons systems in addition to the already acquired tanks and missiles.

Over recent years, the Greek Cypriot side has intensified its rearmament campaign in line with the so-called "joint defence doctrine" signed with Greece, with new additions being made to the Greek Cypriot military arsenal every day.

In early December, the Greek Cypriot Council of Ministers has increased the defence levy from 3 to 4 per cent, in order to generate additional funds for the excessive military purchases. The Greek Cypriot administration has recently announced that a sum of US$ 2,632 million will be allocated for arms purchases in accordance with the next five-year defence programme.

It has been reported in the Greek Cypriot press that the new five-year arming programme of the Greek Cypriot National Guard was taken up during the visit to south Cyprus of the Greek Defence Minister Akis Tsohatzopoulos between 21 and 24 November 1996. According to the decisions taken during this visit, the Greek Cypriot side will purchase new missile systems, including Russian made S-300 V anti-aircraft missiles, surface-to-surface missiles, Mil-28 attack helicopters, war-planes and tanker aircraft. With the purchase of S-300V, CSS-6 and CSS-7 missiles, it is stressed, the Greek Cypriot side will acquire the capability to hit targets in Turkey. It has also been confirmed that the construction at Paphos in south Cyprus of an air force base for Greece will be completed by the end of 1997. It has been reported that similar airfields will be built on the Aegean Islands. It will be recalled that the construction of a naval base between Zyyi and Moni in south Cyprus is already under way.

The armaments programme of the Greek Cypriot side was also discussed during the recent visit of the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, Mr. Eliades to Athens. Mr. Eliades told reporters on 11 December 1996 that "there was a total identity of views on all issues (between Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration) and that programmes concerning infrastructure works (i.e., Paphos military base), armaments and training would go ahead as planned".

It was also announced that in addition to the annual Nikiforos/Toxotis exercises scheduled for October 1997, joint military exercises between south Cyprus and Greece, under the code-name Bergina, would be held in south Cyprus in March 1997 with the participation of Greek warplanes. It is rather interesting, to say the least, that this announcement follows the rejectionist stand the Greek-Greek Cypriot front took on the United States proposal to ban military over-flights in Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Clerides, upon his return to south Cyprus from the meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in Lisbon, had made it clear that the Greek Cypriot side was not prepared to accept the idea of having a moratorium on over-flights

for a specific period of time. The implementation of the "joint defence doctrine", he stressed, would not be undermined in any way and the construction of military bases in south Cyprus would continue as planned.

That the so-called "joint defence doctrine" is being implemented in a totally provocative and aggressive manner cannot be disputed. A case in point demonstrating the true nature of the joint Greek-Greek Cypriot front has been the massive joint military exercises carried out under slogans "Greece is here" and "Cyprus Hellenism is secure" during October 1996. The joint manoeuvres, which turned out to be a real show of force, with the participation of the Greek Air Force and Navy were clearly offensive in character, involving war scenarios designed to be conducted in areas encircling the island with the professed aim of "recapturing lost territory". It is noteworthy that Mr. Clerides who stressed during the exercises that "the joint military doctrine is here to stay and will proceed as planned" had already made their ultimate aim clear in pursuing this confrontational posture when he stated that "... when the time comes, Hellenism will be resurrected in north Cyprus" (Simerini, 4 April 1996).

The Greek Cypriot administration spends in excess of $2 million daily on armaments which means it spends a higher percentage of its gross domestic product on arms than most other countries, including the United States. Furthermore, Greek nationals have already been recruited into the Greek Cypriot National Guard under a recent scheme to boost the active strength of the Greek Cypriot army by adding up to 5,000 new personnel. At present, the Greek Cypriot army has 80,000-100,000 reservists and a large number of paramilitary forces (militia) in addition to an active force of 20,000. The Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, Mr. Eliades, has proposed to increase the Greek army volunteers, which stand presently at 500 to 1,500, and to place Greek Cypriot reservists on the front lines.

The continuing rearmament programme in south Cyprus, construction of an air base in Paphos and the planned purchase of medium and long-range missiles are clearly offensive steps, rather than defensive as alleged by the Greek Cypriot side, and constitute a serious provocation towards the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey. Such confrontational and negative posture will further exacerbate the already tense situation and increase tension both in the island and the region. The following words of the spokesman for the Greek Cypriot administration, Mr. Yannakis Cassoulides, encapsulates the aggressive nature of the military preparations in south Cyprus: "If we are sure that our armed forces will victoriously reach Kyrenia, and the reverse will not happen enabling the Turks to reach Limassol then we may resort to armed struggle" (Astra Radio in the south).

The policy of escalation and tension pursued by the Greek Cypriot side and Greece threatens the peace and equilibrium in our region. It needs to be stressed that the countries which continue to sell arms to the Greek Cypriot administration will bear the responsibility for any new conflict in the region which may arise as a result of the adventurous policies of the Greek Cypriot administration.

I have repeatedly called upon the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Clerides, to resume talks in order to reduce the tension in the island, to initiate a

dialogue and to put our heads together as early as possible with a view to preventing yet another tragedy and finding a mutually acceptable resolution to end our differences. I expressed my belief that the historic responsibility to prevent another crisis, to reverse the present dangerous trend of escalation and to achieve a resolution rests with Mr. Clerides and I, as elected leaders of our respective communities. Unfortunately, the Greek Cypriot leader has not only failed to respond positively to my calls, but has opted to continue with the policy of escalation and tension in the island.

It is incumbent upon the international community to make a concerted effort to make sure that the Greek Cypriot side abandons its current confrontational posture before it is too late, and starts engaging in meaningful dialogue with the Turkish Cypriot side, within the framework of your good offices mission, in the interest of a peaceful solution in Cyprus.

(Signed) Rauf R. Denktaş
President

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Agenda item 21 (b)
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES OR REGIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 19 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the decision taken on 15 November 1996 by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation concerning the position of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the use of Security Council sanctions.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 21 (b), and also of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV

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ANNEX

Decision taken on 15 November 1996 by the State Duma concerning the position of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the use of Security Council sanctions

At the current time, the United Nations Security Council is once again considering the question of the imposition of sanctions, this time against the Sudan.

Unconditionally condemning all manifestations of terrorism, the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation considers that all cases of international terrorism must be carefully investigated and the perpetrators punished; however, in this regard, the principle of the collective responsibility of the entire population of a given State should not be applied.

The State Duma views as inadmissible attempts to impose on the Security Council decisions on the introduction of sanctions in order to settle accounts with objectionable regimes in various States of the world. As a rule, the use of sanctions does not contribute to the definitive solution of acute international problems, and the use of sanctions imposes suffering, not on the political leadership, but, primarily, on the peaceful population. Considerable economic damage has been caused to many States, including the Russian Federation.

The State Duma considers that the international community and the Security Council must be extremely cautious in considering the taking of decisions on the imposition of sanctions against individual States. The use of this mechanism for exerting pressure must be viewed as an exceptional means which may be utilized only in cases where the political methods of achieving a settlement have been completely exhausted. The existence of a real threat to peace and international security is the paramount criteria for determining the advisability of using coercive measures. In imposing sanctions, the principle of their proportionality to the threat in question must be observed; the conditions and mechanism for their subsequent lifting must be determined; and humanitarian limitations as well as time-limits for the application of sanctions must be established. In this regard, decisions which may aggravate the situation of the civilian population ought to be avoided. There is also a need to develop a set of measures to minimize the economic damage caused to other States in using sanctions. Repeating the mistakes made in imposing the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Iraq and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is inadmissible.

The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation decides:

1. To recommend that the President of the Russian Federation should instruct the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to take measures precluding the possibility of the use by the Security Council of sanctions causing serious damage to the economic interests of the Russian Federation, unless at the same time an effective international mechanism is set

up to compensate for economic losses incurred by the Russian side as a result of participation in the sanctions;

2. To recommend that the Government of the Russian Federation should conduct consultations with interested parties on questions relating to the drafting of a convention to combat terrorism;

3. To instruct the State Duma Committee on International Affairs, the State Duma Committee on Security and the State Duma Committee on Legislation and the Judicial and Legal Reform to develop, in coordination with federal executive bodies, a set of measures determining the procedure for participation by the Russian Federation in economic sanctions on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Charter of the United Nations and also to speed up the elaboration of draft federal laws governing participation by the Russian Federation in measures to combat international terrorism;

4. To instruct the Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation to bring the contents of this decision to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of Government of the States that are members of the Security Council.

G. N. SELEZNEV
Chairman of the State Duma of the
Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Moscow, 15 November 1996